

Belgian Laces



Le 4 décembre 1999

Le Mariage de Philippe & Mathilde

PHILIPPE AND MATHILDE: BELGIANS CELEBRATE THE ENGAGEMENT

November 13th, 1999 Prince Philippe and Mademoiselle Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz. Occasion for which, besides Belgians from all ten provinces, the Royal Palace and the King Baudouin Foundation had taken the time to invite and include "ordinary" citizen from the Belgian communities abroad with the help of "Union francophone des Belges à l'étranger" (UFBE) and "Vlamingen in de Wereld" (VIW). For more on the subject check the internet site: <http://www.mathilde-philippe.net>

BELGIAN LACES

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THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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Dear Friends,

First of all, I just have to share our excitement over Micheline GAUDETTE 's wonderful contribution to the Peru, IN FHC. Imagine our delight when we received special permission to transfer **61!** films Micheline had on permanent loan at her local FHC. We are very grateful to add these Belgian films to the Peru FHC collection. (It is no longer - since March 98, we found out - regular practice to transfer films from one FHC to another.) So with the nearly 70 films Gail LINDSEY, Cheryl BOLTON, Sue LANDERS and I contributed our new total is over 130. 60 more should soon follow, thanks to Georges PICAVET. We hope this will help us better serve the needs of the membership in the future.

Second, let me thank all of you who wrote to share your thoughts on "bimonthly vs. quarterly". After our first experience at putting Belgian Laces together, Gail and I came to the conclusion that we would stick to a quarterly for now...)= The dues will stay the same for the coming year 2000. (Speaking of which it is time to renew them already - see enclosed paper). However, we want to try something new. We would like to send Belgian Laces via email to the members who have access to the technology. Phase one: we will use the first 2 issues of 2000 as Guinea Pigs and continue to send it by regular mail too. If this works well, we would then go to phase two: just email Belgian Laces to those who like it that way. Those would no longer get the paper copy after the June 2000 issue. If this works, we might be able to increase the amount of information in the newsletter without increasing the cost or amount of work for us here.

Another big step forward for The Belgian Researchers was made with the help of Luc MATTHIJS and Georges PICAVET, who made room for us at <http://belgium.rootsweb.com/soc/tbr/index.html> . Matt VERONA is working at getting the indexes to old issues available on that page until we can get our very own done.

Our numbers are growing steadily as you have surely noticed and we are delighted to see the many new contributors to Belgian Laces. As more and more people discover the wonderful possibilities the internet affords their research, it has become more vital than ever to achieve the highest possible level of correctness in printed publication. For that purpose, we have decided to put together a publication board, to plan "Belgian Laces" one year in advance. That will allow us to prepare better issues with more attention to detail. Let me know how you can participate.

As a Christmas gift to all the members, I have added 2 cross-stitch patterns of Belgian landscapes: Jumet's St. Sulpice Church (thanks to Matt VERONA's cousin Danielle) and barges on the Meuse in Liège. This started as an idea for a fundraiser for The Belgian Researchers. Is this something you would be interested in purchasing in the future? And what would be of particular interest? Some friends in Belgium have agreed to take pictures and have in fact already started. Some taken by André BODART can be seen on Belgium-Roots at José SCHOOVAERT's page¹.

One more thing, before I forget, it was suggested we again publish the list of names our members research. It was

further suggested we combine that list with the one already on BELGIUM-ROOTS² as ours should take up plenty of room. We could also publish it on paper once a year. Have a wonderful and peaceful Christmas and a Happy New Year! 2000!

Régine

ROYAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I am pleased to inform you that a souvenir picture of H.R.H. Prince Philippe and Miss Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz on the occasion of the announcement of their engagement on September 13, 1999 is available on the website of the Federal Government of Belgium (<http://www.fgov.be/monarchie>). The wedding will take place on December 4, 1999 and will be transmitted by TV5.

With kind regards, **Leopold Merckx,**
Consul General

Welcome New Members!

- 834. Jos and Hilda VAN DE KERKHOFF, Richmond, BC
- 835. LeRoy and Paula GORTON, Gresham, OR
- 836. William and Nancy SCARLETT, Morristown, NJ
- 837. David R MC KAY, Monroe, MI
- 838. Michel and Anne LAVALLEYE, Bedminster, NJ
- 839. James DE MOOR, Colorado Springs, CO
- 840. Henrietta DIEHL, Fenton, OH
- 841. Corinne G DODEN, Woden, IA
- 842. Margaret AKRE, Phoenix, AZ
- 843. Linda SCHORTGEN-LONG, Klamath Falls, OR
- 844. Cynthia A. KIRKLAND, Jacksonville, FL
- 845. Harold J. PAUL, Mankato, MN
- 846. Yvonne ANDERSON, New York, NY
- 847. Rochelle HUGHES, Glendale, AZ
- 848. Connie SWAILES, Grand Forks AFB, ND
- 849. Jean CONN, Philadelphia, PA
- 850. Pat ROBISON, Memphis, TN
- 851. Michael VAN WASSHNOVA, Ypsilanti, MI
- 852. John SCHEERLINCK, Haaltert, Belgium
- 853. Dale MOEYKENS, Farmingdale, ME
- 854. Valerie DOUGLAS, Lethbridge, AB, Canada
- 855. Edward VANRENGEN, North Bay, ON, Canada
- 856. Beverly YOUNG, Mishawaka, IN
- 857. Charlotte M. KOSBAB, Milwaukee, WI
- 858. Alice DARQUENNE-HERBERT, Fairfax, VA
- 859. Dee YETTER, Austin, TX

For information on the Georges PICAVET's project check out his page at "<http://www.ping.be/picavet>

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<http://belgium.rootsweb.com/migr/fam/index.html#ResidentRollCall> and
<http://belgium.rootsweb.com/migr/fam/index.html#EmigrantRollCall>

¹ <http://belgium.rootsweb.com/bel/0wl/jose/map.htm>

Instructions from the Ohio Valley to French Emigrants, (part I)

From the "Indiana Magazine of History", June 1988, pp161-175 edited by Phyllis MICHAUX

On August 10, 1816, French exile Marie Barbe François LAKANAL wrote a letter to a nephew in Grand Quévy, Netherlands, now part of Belgium,³ urging him to join her family in America. She and her husband Joseph LAKANAL, had recently settled in Gallatin County, Kentucky, near Vevay, Indiana. She wasted no time on niceties, but immediately began to explain - for 16 pages - what he needed to do to make the journey and how the family would provide for him when he arrived. Fearing that an earlier letter might not reach him, she put this one in the care of two immigrants who were about to return to France to bring their families to the United States. The letter of August 10, and at least two others, reached her nephews Jean François and Pierre HENNEBERT and are now in the possession of Adhémar DURIEU⁴, great-great-grandson of Jean François. All the letters encourage the two nephews and their families to come to America, but the one printed below offers the contemporary reader an unusually detailed glimpse of the mechanics of the voyage across the Atlantic, from the best way to book passage to what kind of bread should be taken aboard ship. Marie Barbe's careful instructions to her nephew about whether to land in Baltimore or Philadelphia, how long it would take by foot and by stage to get to Pittsburgh, what to buy in Pittsburgh and what it should cost, reveal her practicality and concern for her family. Finally the letter sheds light on the LAKANAL family's life in the Ohio Valley.

Marie Barbe François LAKANAL may have had good reason to ask her nephews to come to America: she, her two daughters, Alexandrine and Josephine, and her husband fled France for America in 1816 with the other exiles threatened with execution after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy. Her warning to her nephew, "You should not divulge that you are coming to this country to settle because the government does not like to think that any country is better than theirs," may reflect the sensitivity of the new government to implied criticism - or it may reflect instead her anxiety about her nephews's safety in a French border region in post-Congress of Vienna Europe.

Born in 1776 in the French farming village of Gogniès-Chaussée, Marie Barbe witnessed in her lifetime radical social dislocation and violent political upheaval, sometimes at much closer range than many of her contemporaries. Joseph LAKANAL was born in the province of Ariège in 1762 as Joseph LACANAL, but he changed the spelling of his name to distinguish himself from his three brothers, who were royalists. The LAKANALS were more than passive observers of the French Revolution. Joseph was a deputy to the Convention that governed France from 1792 until October

1795, and he voted for the execution of Louis XVI. He received a Doctor of Arts degree at the University of Angers and became a distinguished latinist and educator. After the overthrow of Louis XVI, he prepared an organizational plan for a public school system and was instrumental in the conservation of Louis XVI's gardens, now part of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.⁵

When, after the fall of Napoleon, the Bourbon monarchy was restored in 1814, LAKANAL and others who participated in the Revolution were condemned to death as regicides.⁶ The family went into exile in Gogniès-Chaussée, which became Dutch territory after the Congress of Vienna, and remained there until they emigrated to the United States in 1816.

Although the historical record has few letters of such detail describing the process of immigration, overland travel, and settlement, it would be wrong to assume that Marie Barbe's letter typifies the pioneer experience in the early nineteenth century. Unlike most early western settlers, the LAKANALS must have been very prosperous. Marie Barbe's letters reflect the comfortable economic position of her family. She speaks of obtaining lands for her nephews in lots of 540 acres, quite a large amount for Kentucky in 1816, in addition to the prime land the family already held directly on the Ohio River.⁷ Her request that her nephew hire four indentured servants further reflects the family's economic well-being.

Other aspects of the letter, however, show the ways the family shared the pioneer experience. Although some of Marie Barbe's requests for things from home seem frivolous, her lists of seeds, cuttings of familiar fruit trees not available in the new territory, wooden shoes - because "the dew is heavy" - and finer shoes made of green Moroccan leather, ring true with the experience of several generations of people who left home for rougher territory and missed what they had left behind.⁸

Historians have left few letters of this kind, and women in particular are often silent in the documentary record. By writing to her nephews in such detail, Marie Barbe offers the contemporary reader an intimate, lively, and intelligent

⁵ Nouveau Larousse Classique : Dictionnaire Encyclopédique (Paris, 1957), see "Joseph Lakanal"

⁶ Joseph G. Rosengarten, French Colonists and Exiles in the United States (Philadelphia, 1907), 159-61

⁷ After Kentucky became a state in 1792, the price of increased. Boundaries of plots of land were surveyed to meet the wishes of the buyer. By 1816, Gallatin County would have been fairly well settled, and the only tillable soil would have been prime land along creek beds and the river. See Robert S. COTTERILL, History of Pioneer Kentucky (Cincinnati, 1917)

⁸ See Logan Esarey, The Indiana Home (Crawfordsville, Ind., 1943) and R. Carlyle Buley, The Old North west: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840 (2 vols., Bloomington, Ind., 1950), I, chapter IV, for discussions of the settlement of Indiana in this period.

³ 1 Until 1815, Grand Quévy, near Mons, was part of France. At the Congress of Vienna, this territory was granted to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

⁴ 2. Adhémar DURIEU of Quévy-le-Grand, Belgium, kindly granted the Indiana Magazine of History permission to publish Marie Barbe François LAKANAL's letter of August 10, 1816

account of the process of early nineteenth century immigration and of western settlement, and an understanding of how crucial women were to the practical and economic life of the family. Although Joseph LAKANAL was the family's

main actor on the historical stage of the French Revolution, it is Marie Barbe François LAKANAL who has left contemporary historians and reader this vivid record of the family's life in exile.

From Gallatin County⁹ in Kentucky this 10th of August 1816, United States.

My Dear Nephew:

Fearing that the letter which I wrote t you the first of this month will be delayed or will not reach you, I take advantage of two gentlemen who have come to this region to stay with one of their aunts and who leave for France to get their families and their father, aged eighty-five. These gentlemen arrived here fifteen days ago and will return this fall. Their destination is Bordeaux. This port is too far from you for you to return together. At the end of this letter, I will give you the information they have given to me.

I urge you to come with one of your brothers and your cousin Léopole. When you arrive we will give you forty acres of land that you can cultivate for five or six years. This will be enough time for you to raise your animals and learn the language of the country as well as what is needed to run a big farm. When you have enough money my husband will obtain one or two lots of land from Congress for you. These lots are of about 540 acres.¹⁰ There will be five good years to pay for them, so that having raised your animals and having some money saved to pay farm hands, you will easily be able to pay for this acquisition

with the product of these first five years, so that in ten years, each one of you will have a prosperous farm and will owe nothing to anyone.

If my sisters and my brother-in-laws and my other nephews wish to come later on, you can have a vast establishment. I believe that your wife, as well as your families, will be reasonable and not oppose your coming, even if my sisters are obliged to sacrifice for your trip. You both will be able to pay them back, for it would not be just that they be strapped for you. They are no longer young and above all, children should help their fathers and mothers.

I ask you to bring two men and two women to me who are accustomed to farm labor. I don't have to say more. You know this kind of work, women in the farmyard and for the field work that women can do. As they will accompany you I am certain that suitable people will easily be found; people you can trust to keep the agreement you make with them. You should engage them for 6 years and make a written contract.¹¹ We will give 250 francs per year and 150 francs each year to the women and 300 francs after 6 years. If they have children they will have 50 francs less per year, because you cannot ignore that a lot of time is lost in taking care of little ones.

As the expediton of the funds needed for their passage costs a lot and there is a risk that a letter of exchange may not be honored, I ask you to procure the necessary sum for their passage and everything that is needed for their trip as well as for the puchase of the supplies which I will list at the end of this letter. Take a reasonable interest, up to the month of April to reimburse because we have sums coming due in Paris next January. My husband will give an order to the person designated to receive them to send the sum that will be owing to your father or to your father-in-law. Even though a letter can be delayed, and it is better to give a little more money and have time to spare.

You will receive my letters at the end of the summer. I urge you not to lose time and to leave in the fall. This season is more favorable for navigation. Do not worry that winds are strong in this season. The winds of the land

⁹ Lakanal gives her mailing address at the end of the letter as Vevay, Indiana. The 1820 Kentucky census, however, lists Joseph Lakanal as a resident of Gallatin County. It seems likely that the family settled near Ghent, Kentucky, the town directly opposite Vevay across the Ohio River. Ghent was not established until 1814, and Vevay had had a post office for six and a half years at the time of the Lakanal's writing. A ferry ran between the two towns. U.S.< Fourth Census, 1820, Population Schedules for Gallatin County, Kentucky. Carl Bogardus, Warsaw, Kentucky, conversation with Indiana Magazine of History editor, February 18, 1988. See also Perret Dufour, The Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana (Indianapolis, 1925), 27-28

¹⁰ According to several Kentucky historians, this statement is peculiar. The Kentucky land laws of 1792 changed the way land was obtained, making it unlikely that the Lakanals would have acquired land from Congress. It is possible that Lakanal was referring to the Kentucky legislature. In Gallatin County, however, it is likely that a settler in 1816 would have had to acquire land from a previous owner. James Klotter, Kentucky Historical Society, conversation with Indiana magazine of History, February 18, 1988; see also Robert S.Cotterill, History of Pioneer Kentucky (Cincinnati, 1917), 231.

¹¹ Indentured servitude was still common in the Ohio Valley in 1816, both north and south of the river. Although the Northwest Ordinance abolished slavery in the Indiana territory, it did not rule against indentures servitude, and the articles of statehood confirmed this. In Kentucky, where slavery was legal, indentured servitude would have been accepted as well.

do not rule over the ocean. You will see this by the numerous vessels which arrive and depart during this preferred season. And there are other advantages. The first one is that when you arrive the weather will still be fine, this good weather can last here until the end of December and as you will still have an overland route to travel, you must not lose any time.

It will be easier to find these workers after the harvest. The most important reason of all for leaving at this time is that you will have time to prepare the land for cultivation and all of the other things that need be done. You will only have six months to wait, whereas if you leave in the springtime, you will not have time to do anything and will be obliged to buy everything for sixteen months.

We left in January, the bad roads of winter in this country delayed our voyage. This year we could not get much done.

In case you cannot leave now, your brother could come ahead with Léopole and the workers.

Here are my recommendations for the voyage:

You should not divulge that you are coming to this country to settle because the government does not like to think that any country is better than theirs and always looks with a bad eye upon emigration. Therefore you will request your passports as well as those of the workers, as if you are coming to this country for family business. If the workers are not married, you can pass the women off as servants on your passport. If they are married, they will go on their husbands' passports.

It is better to come via a Dutch port. The passage is cheaper than from the ports in the North of France. It costs less in the busiest ports because there is competition. You pay less when there is a group of several people because the captain or the owner will lower the price in order to secure passage.

Moreover you can get special conditions such as the preparation of your own meals, which makes a big difference in the price, because on board these ships there is considerable waste of food and the passengers pay for it all.

The gentlemen who are bringing my letter came via Bordeaux aboard an American vessel for 250 francs each. They told me that they ate very poorly. There was a table, called between decks.¹² The ship owner must estimate 100 francs for the food at the very least although he does not give you dinner for your money and with this amount per head; there will be at least eight of you, for you will be this number supposing that you do not bring your children this trip and that your brother and your cousin are not yet married, because otherwise you will be ten or twelve, you see that you can have double provisions. Ordinarily, in the season that you will travel, the voyage only lasts twenty-five to thirty-five days. Three young people recently arrived from Paris and who made the overland trip with the people who are taking my letter stayed at sea only twenty-one days. So you decide which route has the most advantages and you take it.

If you decide to prepare your own food these are the best provisions and the longest lasting. Also the sea air is very favorable.¹³

Well-cooked bread, for fifteen days, if it molds, it can be cut into slices and dried; biscuits for the rest of the trip, taking enough for fifteen days more than the ordinary crossing time, for fear of delay. Ham, beef cooked so-called "à la mode". Remove all bones, put it into a barrel, cover it with pork grease which will seal all openings in such a way that the meat will have no air at all. It can keep for six months. Excellent. Sausages can be kept in the same way, as can soft-boiled eggs, butter, cheese, beans and peas for soup. With these provisions there is no fear of becoming sick, except for the first couple of days of the trip; the ocean's welcome. But this sickness is only a feeling of nausea and should not even keep you from eating, because it is after eating that you will very often feel better. Cooked meat is good for this. You feel very languid and yet have a strong appetite.

You should know that women cannot go do the cooking on board, it is a man's business. If you have agreed to bring your own nourishment, stipulate that you will receive water to drink and for your cooking and that you will have your place at the fire. These are necessary preconditions, for once at sea there will be no time to arrange for them.

You should take a barrel of beer and several bottles of brandy. This last named can be put into a big bottle called the demijohn¹⁴ These bottles are protected with a woven willow cover and can hold twelve to twenty-four bottles.

You should not all go to the port before you are assured of a ship. For the ship owners, in order to obtain your passages, will tell you every day that they are leaving that day - and you may wait from fifteen days to three weeks

¹² Between decks is a literal translation from the French "l'entrepont"

¹³ Lakanal probably meant that the sea air was favorable for conservation of the food supply.

¹⁴ demijohn is another literal translation, from *dame jeanne*

in the inns. A ship leaves only when it is fully loaded, that is how you can tell. If you are obliged to wait, stay in an inn at some distance from the port and one of you go every day to the dock to check on the departure time.

When you embark take a blanket, a sheet, a pillow and a small mattress of wool or straw about two feet wide. If you do your own cooking you will need a big tin cooking pot, a big soup dish also of tin, cup and tin drinking glass for each one. For porcelain dishes are easily broken and you run the risk of eating out of the palm of your hand. Each passenger has the right to two hundred fifty pounds without paying freight charges. The weight of the bedding is not included either.

When you are ready to leave be sure to have all of your things together. For if they are not all near at hand you run the risk of being delayed several days getting off the ship and it is important that you do not be forced to stay in the port because you will not find an inn. There are only boarding houses, extremely expensive. Whereas outside of the town and on all of the roads there are signs aplenty. You will find inns every mile, so that in case the weather is bad there is no fear of getting wet between inns.

Take a ship whose destination is Philadelphia or Baltimore, unless you will have to wait too long. In this case you can take a ship for New York. But you will have twenty-eight leagues more to do overland. As you will see below, above all, do not embark for any other port, nor on any vessel that does not go directly to the ports I have indicated. Because to sell the passages the ship owners will deceive you saying that they will only stop over a couple of days. Once in a port, they do not know when the wind will blow them out again any more than you do.

None of your things are subject to an entry tax, neither household furniture nor the usual tools. There are no formalities to go through for the passports, the entry visa is useless, no one will ask you where you are going, unless it be by simple curiosity.

When you arrive in America you must buy a horse if you can, and this way be able to carry all of your baggage. In case you can not, you must leave your things to be shipped to Pittsburgh to the address of Master Sutton and Mr. Nickle, merchants at Pittsburgh. Your things should be solidly wrapped and packed tight in good boxes because if they can move around, everything will be broken, even the iron tools.

Your overland journey must be done on foot because there is only one stage which does the mail service. It is dreadfully dear and horribly bad and one is terribly over-charged in the inns where it stops. There is no time to go anywhere else and you are liable to have your neck broken every time it sways or when the wheels break, which happened to us three times. Moreover you have to walk half of the way because you don't dare to stay in the stage when it goes downhill and you cannot stay in it when it goes uphill and yet you will travel four days through the mountains. Actually you can arrive at your destination just as fast on foot because the coach cannot do more than thirty miles a day.

Here's information that will be useful for your overland voyage. You will go to Pittsburgh, it is 300 miles from Philadelphia and 240 miles from Baltimore. In case you land in New York, it is 85 to 90 miles from there to Philadelphia. Therefore this way is the longest. There are three miles in a league but these leagues are very short because the mile is nothing but one thousand steps of two and half feet, English measure. I believe there are twelve to fourteen miles between your place and ours. You can verify this by walking there counting your steps. This will give you a good idea of the route you will have to do.

There is no trouble finding a place to stay along the road. There are inns everywhere. Travelers on foot are charged less than stage passengers. Also you can buy provisions in the dwellings and in the towns. You will always find ham for it is plentiful in this country. You will not do any better in the inns. I warn you that you will never see a drop of soup, nor beer. There is tea and dark water that is called coffee, although it does not contain one grain of it. You will find brandy and very good cider.

The stage takes from eight to ten days from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, not counting the stops you make when a wheel breaks. We had to wait forty-eight hours, so you see that without overtiring you can walk it and if someone is tired, you can stop to rest, or else have them take a passing stage.

Nota: The principal cities on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh: from Philadelphia to Lancaster, from there to Carlisle, Harrisburg, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg and Pittsburgh. You will travel four days in the mountains, but you will find as many inns as elsewhere and several towns. For you will start to go up after having passed the Susquehannah at Harrisburg. Everywhere where the road divides, there is a sign to indicate the route, so one is never confused as to which road to follow. You need not be afraid of sleeping in isolated inns, you can sleep everywhere with the greatest safety. Americans are good people. Neither do you need fear wolves, bears, or thieves along the way, a person alone can travel without apprehension.

BELGIAN FAMILIES on PERRY Co., IN 1850 CENSUS

Researched and submitted by Don GOFFINET, Tell City, IN - Part One

	Name	Born	Died	married
H	ALLARD ,Jean Francois	1804, Belgium	1883, Perry Co.	28 Jan 1849, Perry Co.
W	BELVA,Mary Françoise*	1830, Chiny	1905, Perry Co.	

***Parents:** Jean B. BELVA & Mary Catherine HOULMONT

Note:Allard came to U.S. in 1848. They had 1 child (Mary) on 1850 census 5 months of age and she died in 1851. They then had 6 other children

H	BELVA ,Jean Baptist	1788, Chiny	1872, Perry Co.	19 Mar 1809, Belgium
W	HOULMONT,Mary Catherine	1790, Chiny	1872, Perry Co.	
C1	BELVA,Elizabeth	1810		Pierre PONSARD
C2	BELVA,Mary Jeanne	1812		Joseph MEUNIER
C3	BELVA,Charles Jean Joseph	1814		1.Margaret MEUNIER / 2.Catherine COLLIGNON
C4	BELVA,Mary Helene	1819		Dominick BAKER
C5	BELVA,Marguerite	1821		1.Nicolas CROCHET / 2.Pierre HOULMONT
C6	BELVA,Jean Baptist,Jr.	1824		Anne Catherine GOFFINET
C7	BELVA,Marguerite F.	1830		Jean ALLARD
The Belva's came to the U.S. ca.1842				

H	BELVA ,Charles Jean Joseph	1814, Chiny	1890, Perry Co.	
W	MEUNIER, Marguerite	1816, Chiny	1854, Perry Co.	
C1	BELVA,Mary Celine	1840, Chiny	1908, Perry Co.	Prosper DUCHENOIS on 25 Oct 1860
C2	BELVA,Mary	1845, Chiny	1916, Perry Co.	Isidore NAVIAUX on 30 Oct 1865
C3	BELVA,Celestine	1848, Perry Co.	1869, Perry Co./	Jean Nicholas GEORGE on 5 May 1868
Note: Charles and Marguerite came to U.S. 1847 and they had one other child				
C4	BELVA,Narcisse	1851		Antoinette DEOM on 20 Jun 1877

H	CLAISSE ,Jean Baptist	1809, Halanzy	1879, Perry Co.	
W	TOUSSAINT,Mary Josephine	1815, Halanzy	1896, Perry Co.	
C1	CLAISSE,Marie Adaline	1844, Halanzy		
C2	CLAISSE,Anne Catherine	1846, Halanzy		Louis BRANDENBURG
C3	CLAISSE,Mary	1847, Perry Co.		Joseph MEUNIER
C4	CLAISSE,Joseph	1849, Perry Co.	1915, Perry Co.	Rosa DEOM

H	GILLARDIN ,Jacob	ca.1794, Rossignol		
W	JACQUES,Elizabeth	ca.1802, Belgium		
C1	GILLARDIN,Adam (Adolph)	ca.1835, Belgium		

C2	GILLARDIN,Mary Ann	ca.1841, Belgium		
C3	GILLARDIN,Henry J.	ca.1844, Perry Co.		

Note: Jacob & Elizabeth came to U.S. in 1842

H	GOFFINET ,Andre	1802, Les Bulles	1875, Perry Co.	27 Nov 1821,Belgium
W	GOFFINET,Jeanne Marie	1797, Les Bulles	1865, Perry Co.	

Note: Andre and Jeanne were 4th. cousins once removed and they had a total of 10 children only the last 6 on 1850 census with Andre and Jeanne. They came to the U.S.in 1842 on the ship "Mayflower II"

C1	GOFFINET,Mary Catherine	1823, Les Bulles	1909, Perry Co.	John Joseph JAMES,18 Oct 1842, Perry Co.
C2	GOFFINET,Andre	1824, Les Bulles	1875, Perry Co.	Mary F. COLLIGNON, 2 Oct 1851, Perry Co.
C3	GOFFINET,John	1826, Les Bulles	1899, Perry Co.	Louise GENLAIN on 24 Oct 1854
C4	GOFFINET,Catherine	1828, Les Bulles	bef.1842 in Belgium	
C5	GOFFINET,Mary Josephine	1829, Les Bulles	1892, Missouri	Abraham MURPHY on 16 Aug 1854
C6	GOFFINET,Anne Catherine	1831, Les Bulles	1907, Perry Co.	John Baptist BELVA,Jr. , 1 Oct 1851
C7	GOFFINET,Jean Joseph	1834, Les Bulles	1898, Perry Co.	Mary Theresa ROCHE in Harrison Co.,IN
C8	GOFFINET,Anne Mary Amelia	1836, Les Bulles	1912, Perry Co.	Jerome GOFFINETon 12 May 1858.
C9	GOFFINET,Anne Catherine Henriette/1838, Les Bulles		1870, Perry Co.	James PETER on 14 Oct 1862
C10	GOFFINET,Mary A.	1843, Perry Co.	1913, Perry Co.	Alphonse DUPONT on 23 Jun 1866

(To be continued)

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin - a continuing series

By Mary Ann DEFNET

This time we will conclude the 1858 Declarations. When the early Belgians arrived in Northeastern Wisconsin, the only Court House in the area was located in Green Bay, Brown County. Thus, most Declarations of Intention to Become a Citizen of the United States were made here. Names are given as they appear, with corrections made in parenthesis (if known). The original Declarations are on file in the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

Name	Birth year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Henricus PUTTEMAN	1815	Green Bay	Sep 1857	6 Apr 1858
Veronique QUINTIN	1836	New York	Sep 1856	3 May 1858
Jean Jos. REINOTTE	1820	New York	Sep 1855	2 Nov 1858
J.F. RENTMEESTERS	1803	New York	Sep 1856	3 Oct 1858
Peter RONKERS	1830	New York	Aug 1856	6 Apr 1858
Charles ROUER	1836	New York	May 1856	1 Feb 1858
Joseph ROUMES	1816	New York	Jun 1856	6 Oct 1858
Constant THIRY	1827	New York	May 1858	15 May 1858
Guillaume TILLY	1814	New York	Jul 1857	25 Oct 1858
Charles TINTANT	1823	New York	May 1856	6 Apr 1858
Guillielmus TUYLS	1832	New York	Jul 1855	6 Apr 1858
Simon VAN ARK	1835	New York	May 1855	1 Nov 1858
Petrus VANDEN AVOND	1828	New York	Aug 1857	1 Nov 1858
Francis VANDEN AVOND	1801	New York	Aug 1858	1 Nov 1858
Philip VANDEN BORNE	1812	Green Bay	Sep 1857	1 Nov 1858
Antonius VANDENBERGH	1837	New York	Sep 1855	30 Oct 1858
Jan VANDENBERGH	1830	New York	Sep 1855	27 Oct 1858
Petrus VANDEN HOEK	1822	Green Bay	Jul 1856	1 Nov 1858
Jan Francis VANDER KEENEN	1833	New York	Aug 1856	1 Nov 1858
Francis VANDE ZANDE	1831	New York	Jun 1855	27 Oct 1858
John Bapt. VAN LOO	1815	New York	Aug 1857	6 Apr 1858
Peter VAN LOOY	1836	Green Bay	Jul 1856	6 Apr 1858
Hendrikus VAN NYKENS	1804	Green Bay	Aug 1856	30 Oct 1858
Guillaume VAUVILLE	1805	Boston	Apr 1856	30 Mar 1858
Jean-Baptiste VELTENS	1830	Green Bay	May 1856	6 Apr 1858
Peter VERBOOMEN	1801	New York	Aug 1856	2 Nov 1858
Jean-Jacques VERHEYDEN	1809	New York	Jun 1856	28 Oct 1858
J.B. VINCENT	1814	New York	Jul 1856	2 Nov 1858
Cornelis WAGENDER	1809	New York	Sep 1855	1 Nov 1858
Josephus WALLEE	1820	Green Bay	Jul 1856	8 Apr 1858
Jean-Baptiste WOUTERS	1826	New York	Jul 1857	25 Oct 1858
Christoffel/Cristophorus WATERMOLEN	1821	New York	Aug 1857	30 Oct 1858
Francois WATERMOLEN	1824	New York	Aug 1857	6 Apr 1858
Henri WATERMOLEN	1835	New York	Aug 1857	1 Nov 1858
Louis WERY	1835	New York	Apr 1855	29 Oct 1858
Charles WUILQUET (WILLIQUET)	1835	New York	Mar 1856	29 Oct 1858
Jacob WOUTERS	1834	New York	Jul 1857	25 Oct 1858
Ferdinand ZEPHIRIN	1837	New York	Apr 1856	2 Nov 1858

1859 - There are no Declarations of Intention on file for the year 1859.

1860

Name	Birth year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Hendrikus ARKENS	1822	New York	Aug 1855	6 Nov 1860
Alexander BALZA	1832	Buffalo	Jun 1856	3 Nov 1860
Jean-Baptiste BONCHER	1833	New York	Apr 1855	21 Nov 1860
Pierre J. CHALLE	1830	New York	May 1856	20 Nov 1860
Joseph COLLIGNON	1834	New York	Nov 1856	3 Nov 1860
Petrus CARTON	1802	New York	Nov 1858	1 Nov 1860
Anton DE BOTH	1814	Philadelphia	Jul 1855	1 Nov 1860
Alexandre DE GRANDGAGNAGE	1837	Green Bay	Jun 1855	20 Feb 1860

Name	Birth year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Pierre J. DETERVILLE	1828	New York	Jan 1855	6 Mar 1860
Isidore DUCAT	1834	New York	Aug 1855	15 Dec 1860
Jean-Baptiste EUGENE	1838	New York	Mar 1855	3 Mar 1860
H.J. HIGUET	1832	New York	Apr 1855	29 Oct 1860
Theodore HIGUET	1837	New York	Apr 1855	29 Oct 1860
Jean-Francois LAURENT	1835	Green Bay	Jun 1856	5 Nov 1860
Peter MEULEMANS	1807	Green Bay	Jul 1856	26 Nov 1860
Gregoire MILQUET	1826	New York	Jul 1857	5 Nov 1860
Desire J. MOREAU	1835	Green Bay	Jun 1858	9 Feb 1860
Jean-Baptiste NOLET	1838	Boston	Apr 1855	21 Nov 1860
Louis PIERRE	1820	Green Bay	Apr 1856	6 Nov 1860
Oswald PIRLET	1831	Philadelphia	Jul 1856	6 Nov 1860
John J. RALEY (RALET/RAWLEY?)	1838	New York	Dec 1855	3 Apr 1860
Pierre RUBENS	1834	New York	Jun 1858	5 Nov 1860
Francois SACOTTE	1829	New York	Sep 1856	27 Jul 1860
Augustave THEUNIS	1830	Green Bay	Jul 1856	26 Nov 1860
John VAN DER HERKEN	1817	Green Bay	Jun 1856	1 Nov 1860
John VANDER LINDEN	1826	Green Bay	Jun 1855	1 Nov 1860
Guillemus J. VAN DEUREN	1821	New York	Aug 1857	5 Nov 1860
Leandre VAN EX	1820	New York	May 1856	27 Mar 1860
Francis VAN TONGEREN	1834	New York	Sep 1856	1 Nov 1860
Anton VERBOOMEN	1837	Green Bay	Jul 1856	26 Nov 1860
Joseph VERHEYDEN	1819	New York	Jun 1856	30 Oct 1860
Norbert VIRLEE	1806	Green Bay	Jun 1856	5 Nov 1860

This concludes the 1860 Declarations.

HOW HOBBY AND HERITAGE CROSSED PATHS

by Linda Sconzert-Norton

I grew up in the small town of Oconto, Wisconsin with a unique last name. "Sconzert" I have learned, is one of the "made-up" names bestowed upon many immigrants as they arrived from the old country. Sconzert is a Belgian name, although research has not turned up any Sconzert's in Belgium. The closest name in Belgium is Schonsetter. My Great-great Grandfather was known to spell his name Sconsette, and Schonsett, his Father and Grandfather spelled their name Schoenzetter. For reasons soon to be revealed, I didn't learn much about my Belgian heritage until I started to seek out information as an adult. I am the eldest daughter, of an eldest daughter, of an eldest daughter. My maternal Grandmother is of Danish and Irish heritage. I grew up knowing both my Grandma and her Mother, "Margaret Josephine Bailey", before she married my Great Grandfather, (who's parents came from Denmark) and was henceforth known as Maggie Clausen. I spent much of my youth with my Dad's parents, at their home and across the garden at the home of my paternal Grandmother's German parents, my Grandma and Grandpa Colson. My Dad was raised by a wonderful man, whom he called "Daddy" even though my Dad was a grown man himself, and had a different last name. I knew my Dad's "Daddy" as "Gramps" and I loved him completely as he loved me. He was my Grandma's second husband and step-father to my Dad and his two older brothers. He was a full blooded Frenchman who came from the "south side" of Oconto, which is also known as "Frenchtown". It is no wonder that when as a child I asked my Mother what nationality I was, she replied, "Heinz, 57 different varieties!"

Oconto was established in the 1850's around the same time my Dad's biological paternal ancestors started emigrating to America from Belgium. My great-great grandparents, Pierre Isaac "Peter" Sconzert and his wife Petemia Cesar, came to America with four children under the age of eight. They emigrated from Beauvechain, Belgium to the township of Kewaunee, Wisconsin around 1860. They eventually bought a farm near Luxemburg, Wisconsin. Beauvechain is an agricultural place, a very old village mentioned in records as far back as the 11th century. It is on the river Nethen. My Great Grandfather, Felix Sconzert was born in 1863 in Kewaunee, number seven of ten children. Felix died in 1906, leaving his widow with four children under ten years of age. My Grandfather, John Sconzert, was seven years old at the time, he was Felix's eldest son. Sometime after Felix's death, his family moved to Oconto, just around the other side of the bay of Green Bay from Kewaunee. My Grandfather, like his Father before him, did not live to see old age. He died in 1941, at the age of 41, leaving my Grandmother with a three-year-old son, an eight-month-old son, and six months pregnant with my Father. Our Belgian connection was lost. For a while anyway.

Although I am certain it was the rich agricultural land in Wisconsin that attracted my Belgian ancestors, I find it amusing that milk isn't the drink that "made Milwaukee famous" so to speak. In as much as beer is an integral part of Wisconsin's rich history. It is even more so in Belgium. After moving to the Portland area in 1986 as newlyweds, my husband, John and I became caught up in the craft brewing revolution that was just underway in the Pacific Northwest.

Neither of us was much of a beer drinker prior to this. But, we found the extraordinary taste of these micro brewed beers very much to our liking. The abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables in Oregon sparked my canning gene (which many in my family are also afflicted with) and it wasn't long before we were off to the home-brew supply store to purchase the equipment to make our own beer at home too. We soon became members of The Oregon Brew Crew, Oregon's oldest and largest home-brew club, and have since become a couple of real beer enthusiasts.

As our knowledge of beer expanded and our palates developed, we soon discovered what beer connoisseurs have known for years. That Belgium is to beer what France is to wine. Belgium has more styles of beer than any other country in the world, and the longest tradition of brewing distinctive, unique and innovative beer.

Beer was made by the Egyptians in the earliest civilizations of man. When the Romans went west, beer was already being brewed by the Belgae (a Gallic tribe) the fore bearers of the Walloons. Flanders became a great brewing center in the ninth century when the French established it as a northern territory. For all the reasons the Flemish and the Walloons can find to disagree, their mutual admiration of beer is not one of them. One cannot speak of beer in Belgium without mentioning the tradition afforded brewing by the many abbeys, which have produced beer throughout the ages. Orval, Chimay, and Affligem are among the many wonderful beers still made by monks. Among my favorite Belgian beers are the strong golden ales such as Duvel, and Kwak; and the wine-like styles of the lambics and gueuzes from Lindemans, Liefmans and Bellevue.

John and I have been known to splurge on one twelve ounce bottle of a Belgian import, more than we paid for a case of beer during our college days. John collects the empty bottles on shelves in our garage, and has quite a "Tour of Belgium via Beer Bottles". As much fun as it is to find a new Belgian beer or new Belgian style to try, it is equally as fun to try to replicate some of our favorite styles with home-brew.

For the last three years, we have brewed two special batches of our interpretation of Belgian styles for the Northwest Belgian Researchers picnic at the Van Den Heede Ranch in Boring, Oregon. The first year we brewed a lambic style Framboise (raspberry) beer and a Belgian wheat beer which were both well received by the folks who were brave enough to try them. One kind gent said it tasted just like the beer he'd had in Belgium! Last year's Flemish Brown and Kriek (a cherry lambic-style) were bottled a week before we found out the 1998 picnic had to be canceled. Our friends have been very helpful in helping us drink the more than ten gallons we were stuck with! This year (1999) we once again made a lambic-style Framboise and we tried a new style we are very fond of, a Saison.

Saisons are considered an endangered species among Belgian beers. Saisons are made by a few, small breweries most with their roots in farming. Saisons were traditionally brewed in the spring for consumption during the hot summer months. They are light yellow in color and crisp and refreshing. They tend to be fruity with hints of citrus and an almost spicy flavor. One of our favorite Saisons is Saison Dupont farmhouse ale. In fact, we propagated yeast from a

bottle of Saison Dupont for our batch of home-brew, and we think it adds a real flavor of authenticity.

Leen Inghels of the Belgian Researchers originally asked me to write something for Belgian Laces to explain how John and I make our Belgian-style beers. Brewing is not that difficult, but one needs the equipment and basic brewing knowledge to be able to follow a home-brew recipe. There are many good resources available to perspective home-brewers. The Joy of Home brewing is a great book for beginners, and there is an abundance of home brewing information available on the internet. Your local home-brew shop is a great source for help and inspiration for anyone who is interested in taking up the craft. John and I would be happy to share our recipes with anyone interested.

Our E-mail address is jnorton@beernotes.com

And this is the story of how hobby and heritage crossed paths. One day I'd like to be able to travel back to Beauvechain, and embark on a Belgian brewery and pub tour, maybe even quaff a pint with one of the Schonsetters from Belgium. I understand the breweries that produce the lambics aren't very far from Beauvechain.

Looking for the descendants of Mathias KRAFT,

who was born in Stockem (Heinsch - Arlon), Belgium, on 27 Sep 1851. He emigrated in 1887 with his bride Louise TOCH. Forward answers to:

Jean Jacques HALLAUX
Chanp de la Planche, 2
B-1320 Hamme-Mille
Belgium

ALSO

Looking for the descendants of Albert DELFORGE,

who was born in Thorembais-les-Béguines on 18 Dec 1814, and of Florence PRIMONT.

Widowed, he boarded the "Henry Reed" with his children in April 1856, arriving in New York on 6 Jun 1856.

His children were:

Auguste DELFORGE, b 31 Oct 1840

Julienne DELFORGE, b 31 May 1843

Francois DELFORGE, b 10 Aug 1847.

Any information as to what became of them would be much appreciated. Please contact:

Yves Paul MURET
Rue de la Justice 14
B-1315 Opprebais
Belgium

Or write us at 495 East 5th Street Peru, IN 46970

Nethen Marriages Index (backwards - Part 1)

Submitted by Régine Brindle, Peru,IN

Groom	Bride	Marriage Date
Thielemans, Ange	Letiels, Marguerite	Sep. 21, 1807
Thielemans, Jean P.	Ronsmans, Marie E.	Jan.25, 1791
Thielemans, Pierre	Guns, Jeanne	Mar.12, 1827
Thijlens, Joseph L.	Rollin, Marie P.	Jun.20, 1868
Thimermans, Hubert	Tris, Marie J.	1802
Thirionck, Guillaume J.	Socquet, Julienne	Oct. 01, 1856
Tillemans, Caliste	Vangrunderbeck, Marie L.	Feb.22, 1862
Tillemans, Charles	Draije, Jeanne	1802
Tillemans, Charles	Draye, Marie T.	Feb. 21, 1839
Tombeur, Henri J.	Socquet, Marie C.	Aug.06, 1842
Tombeur, Henri J.	Thys, Seraphine	Oct.26, 1866
Toussaint, Augustin	Rose, Marie J.	Jan.06, 1844
Toussaint, Gaspar	Rose, Anne J.	Jan.12, 1850
Trosset, Pierre	Renier, Isabelle	1802
Urbanis, Alexis	Paije, Philomene	Sep.14, 1867
Urbanis, Chretien	Deboth, Marie D.	Nov. 23, 1831
Urbanis, Thomas	Pierre, Jeanne M.	Nov.18, 1770
Vaes, Francois	Lorent, Marie J.	Aug.26, 1858
Valise, Jean J.	Robert, Marie J.	Jul. 06, 1815
Vanbever, Henri	Manquoy, Marie C.	May 01, 1837
Vanbever, Henri	Vanmeerbeck, Marie R.	Mar.20, 1859
Vancals, Guillaume	Socquet, Marie	1803
Vancaster, Pierre J.	Arzig, Anne	Nov. 25, 1853
Vandendael, Jean B.	Poisman, Caroline	May 26, 1844
Vandenplas, Jean J.	Gillard, Marie L.	May 15, 1868
Vandenplas, Pierre	Goffin, Eleonore	Dec. 12, 1838
Vandeplace, Jean B.	Anciaux, Marie T.	1802
Vanderbosch, Jean J.	Binard, Jeanne M.	Feb. 07, 1790
Vandergeeten, Pierre J.	Manquoy, Marie T.	Dec. 07, 1842
Vandergeeten, Pierre J.	Vandendael, Flore	Sep. 16, 1865
Vanderlinden, Jean	Baudet, Jeanne M.	Jan. 26, 1777
Vanderlinden, Jean B.	Godefrin, Angelinne	Jun. 24, 1835
Vanderlinden, Jean J.	Manquoy, Marie L.	1804
Vanderlinden, Pierre J.	Maricq, Marie T.	Feb. 13, 1833
Vanderlinden, Victor	Anciaux, Virginie	Sep. 11, 1867
Vanderstraeten, Felix	Ballieux, Marie H.	Jun. 18, 1864
Vandestrat, Alexandre J.	Lefevre, Marie J.	Mar. 02, 1859
Vandestrat, Paul C.	Delvaux, Elizabeth M.	May 17, 1860
Vandeuken, Pierre	Sproecks, Marie T.	Sep. 09, 1846
Vanessa, Jean B.	Blanche, Marie S.	Feb. 02, 1859
Vangroenderbeck, Joseph	Vannes, Marie M.	Nov. 24, 1836

Groom	Bride	Marriage Date
Vangroenderbeck, Pierre J.	Socquet, Marie C.	May 07, 1870
Vankildonck, Henry	Anciaux, Marie C.	Mar. 28, 1806
Vanlinden, Henri	Vincent, Marie E.	Apr. 09, 1771
Vanloo, Ferdinand	Page, Prudence A.	May 04, 1870
Vanmeerbeck, Pierre F.	Verstappen, Marie E.	Apr. 25, 1857
Vanmeerbeck, Louis A.	Ferdinand, Felicite	Aug. 13, 1850
Vannenwenhoven, Jean H.	Valise, Marie T.	May 02, 1846
Vannesse, Francois	Draye, Marie J.	Sep. 22, 1831
Vannesse, Pierre	Moise, Robertine	1803
Verdoot, Francois	Draije, Marie E.	Mar.26, 1868
Verdoot, Francois	Draije, Marie J.	Apr.27, 1845
Verdoot, Jean	Draije, Seraphine	Dec.26, 1866
Verheyden, Gaspar J.	Falize, Marie J.	Apr.16, 1836
Verheyden, Gaspar J.	Mottard, Marie L.	Oct.16, 1821
Verhulst, David	Guns, Marie A.	May 17, 1862
Verhulst, Jacques	Frix, Marie J.	1804
Verhulst, Jean B.	Detiege, Marie J.	Feb.24, 1824
Verhulst, Jean B.	Thielemans, Marie T.	Jan.11, 1859
Verhulst, Pierre J.	Lorent, Anne J.	Jan.11, 1830
Verhulst, Pierre J.	Moese, Marie L.	Nov.10, 1860
Verkammen, Francois	Flemalle, Marie J.	Dec.02, 1826
Vincent, Henry	Moisse, Marie C.	1805
Vincent, Jean	Draije, Anne J.	1804
Vincent, Jean F.	Draye, Marie T.	1801
Vincent, Jean J.	Lorent, Marie T.	Sep.22, 1841
Vincent, Jean L.	Vanbever, Jeanne M.	Jul.18, 1812
Vincent, Pierre J.	Rebin, Marie J.	Oct.10, 1832
Volt, Florent	Socquet, Julienne	Jun.04, 1849
Volt, Gille	Bloquiau, Anne M.	Jan.13, 1788
Volt, Guillaume	Draye, Catherine	Nov.08, 1816
Volt, Guillaume	Dujardin, Jeanne	Nov.19, 1819
Volt, Guillaume	Gilson, Marie T.	Jul.12, 1854
Volt, Jaques	Rouet, Marie C.	Nov.10, 1814
Volt, Jean F.	Socquet, Henriette	May 02, 1847
Volt, Jean J.	Verhulst, Marie J.	Sep.12, 1857
Warsegre, Joseph A.	Socquet, Jeanne	Aug.25, 1814
Wauters, Pierre	Schoensester, Marie C.	Oct.10, 1849
Wayders, Antoine	Grietens, Marie V.	Sep.29, 1846
Werij, Hubert J.	Draye, Marie J.	Nov. 21, 1857
Werij, Hubert J.	Verstappen, Marie E.	Sep.17, 1864
Wilmet, Jean B.	Draye, Marie J.	Feb.28, 1824

The Belgian Reunion at Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church, RT., Van Alin Vandalia Leaser,**June 26, 1930***Author: unknown**Submitted by Donna MARTINEZ, Fort Carlson, CO**Source: Eva May Schledewitz - PO Box 267 Buffalo, IA 52728*

More Belgian descendants were gathered together Thursday at Mt. Olive at their reunion than had been gathered at one time in many years. From Oklahoma, St. Louis, Illinois and many of the immediate places of the state many gathered there to renew their acquaintance and learn their kin. A bountiful basket dinner was spread at high noon and a male justice was administered. Immediately thereafter a program which had been arranged was carried out. the welcome address of Squire G. B. MOORE, a life long friend of many Belgians which will be found in another column was the basis of all the comments. R.M. SHANNON, an old neighbor and acquaintance greeted them cordially on their celebration. A.G. BUTTS of Springfield, who recited many of the incidents of their association and especially of Mary Antoyne DETIENNE who was possibly the first one present at the entry of their family as well as the Belgians over whom she yielded a potent influence. A brief history was given by F.B. DETIENNE, which will likewise be found in another column. Judge E.A. SHANNON of Mexico made an address on the responsibility of one generation living for the succeeding generation. W.W. CROW in his comic way spoke on the subject as I know them and his address though short was punctuated with some wit and humor and kept them in high spirits. Featuring some were tokens of the occasion delivered by their foreign land, Gregory BOUCHANT, Constant B. DETIENNE, Mary JACKSON, of Lebanon, MO., and Mrs. Josephine MILES, St. Louis and John BRABANT of Wellsville. This was a scroll under the Belgian and American Flag, as the honored guests of the occasion. The address of Prof. Wm. SCHULZE of Maplewood was another one of the features that was worthy of special mention.

Messages were read from Dr. J.A. DETIENNE, who was expected and unable to be present on account of pressing business and also a letter from Dr. H.G. DETIENNE of Pueblo as well as a letter from Mrs. Odele LUST of Lakeman, Texas. Distinguished attendants were honored guests, the youngest descendant, Joseph Gregory Bouchnat(BOUCHANT/DOUCHANT), three weeks old and the twins Eugene and Ailene MOSS of Mr. and Mrs. Hiter MOSS. The address of Gregory BOUCHANT was not well understood only by a few but his graphic description of his address of the Post Masters Convention at Jefferson City and the voyage which took forty four days was one of the outstanding features. He was applauded when he was completed. He was the oldest person on the grounds, another distinction. The shittling by young Chandler was a rare treat for those assembled.

The first Belgian to ever enter this part of the country John Joseph GODGREY was known far and wide for his culinary accomplishments and was dubbed "Cook John" by which name he was known to all of the descendants of this colony. He came to the part of the country about the year 1854. His glowing description of the land of promise and the spirit of adventure which had become injected into the minds of the younger men led Antoyne DETIENNE, Christue HOFFMAN commonly known as Buck, and DeSire DETIENNE to make the journey. After they arrived, they likewise wrote of the vast prairies and the possibilities and the comfort and the ease of life which had much of hunting and trapping and fishing and of the wonderful land for vineyards which was one of the greatest assets to a Belgian who loves his wine and was considered one of the renown when he owned a vineyard. In 1856 Antoyne DETIENNE and wife Elizabeth with their three sons, Constant B., Tony and Henry came to America and were joined here by their son Desire who met them a Middletown. Joe and Teresa DETIENNE arrived in 1870. From there they were provided with a mule team by the late J.J. MOSS and made their way towards Mr. HOFFMAN's who was known in the Middletown territory as the Lone Belgian where the splendid grasses and the excellent vineyards he had grown and the culture he had given this place.

In the spring of 1856, the ALEXANDERS came. Joseph, Gustave, Henry and Ford. They likewise became a part of the rapidly growing colony and the sympathy of their fatherland was so extended at this time they were heartily welcomed and provided for and aided in their start to build a home. In the fall of 1857 John BOUCHANT and his wife Rosalie came to America, landing in New York from thence they came to St. Louis where the colony had formerly started their homes. Here by incident they encountered a French woman whose sympathies were as boundless as the time and whose friendship was one of the crowning features of their new found home. Mrs. BELOT, whose memory is still cherished for her kindly deeds and motherly care of the entire colony whom she regarded as one of her family has long passed to her reward. From St. Louis they came to Herman by rail and were met by some of the early settlers who piloted them to Middletown by wagon and team and then on Sandy Creek where Buck had started his colony and where a welcome that was only equal to a people whose love and affection were expressed in this nationality. Their journey like all the others their home and that longing for their native land and friends which had gained a stronghold on those making the journey came near causing them to return when they lost one of the children who was buried at sea under the most pathetic scenes ever held. The members of this family were John BOUCHANT and wife Rosalie, John BOUCHANT son by first marriage, Gregory BOUCHANT and Mary Jane BOUCHANT who afterwards became the wife of Henry DETIENNE. BRAMBANTS(?) who came from a province which bears their name also were among the early settlers in this country. In that family John BRABANT their only survivor. All of the early settlers were reared near Brussel, Belgian aunt Harve yet the communities there were not adjoining but were in such close proximity that they knew each other and their acquaintance in foreign field was but a matter of meeting. The battlefield of Waterloo, to them was not revered as it is today as they looked upon it as a very commonplace and not as one of the International historic places and the deciding factor of civilization.

Their means of transportation was by ox team and afoot. Most of them were carrying their small bundle of holdings in their handbags or possibly across their shoulders on the end of a stick. Poor in wealth but rich in apprenticeship each of the men were equipped with a trade that would give them labor without having to seek employment. Such trades were the salvation of the colony. After wandering up Desota's trail along the Mississippi they finally landed in a French settlement near St. Louis and remained there a brief time, when later they decided to go further to the interior of Missouri in search of this man Buck who through his ingenuity and skill had gained renown and was known as the Lone Frenchman of Sandy. Starting with their ox teams and wagons and most of the colony walking they arrived one Sunday evening at the home of Jas. MOSBY in rain that was short of a downpour to inquire the direction to the place of the Lone Frenchman. So pitiful were they through his generosity they were given freedom of a small tenant house where they were provided with a stove and some wood to dry their clothes and be sheltered from the rain and sleet. Early the following day after having spent the night lodging as best they could they were given the direction to the home of the Lone Frenchman. Here they found a welcome that was heartening and homelike and from this splendid reception they began their lives anew and dug from the soil the wooded plains their existence. The friendships received on the journey was climaxed by the courtesies of the late Jas. MOSBY who aided them with his wagons and teams instead of having the ply all hands on a wagon to get their wood from the nearby timber. This friendship and courtesy was never forgotten and to this day it has brought its fruition in the friendship that exists among the descendants of the noble and generous man and the colony.

Logs were hewed from the timber and rude huts first their abodes yet in those thatched roofed huts was that ever conquering spirit of being able to care for themselves and at all times to make their own existence. From their crudely constructed homes they began to prosper and give retribution feeling for their newfound friendship which proved to be great and "fullsome". Toiling and laboring always for themselves in the pain they never at any time would permit any of their neighbors to want for anything of any assistance without a desire to accumulate and many of the habits and traditions and ease of life were expressed in their families. they however placed honor and integrity as their standard and though never attained any great wealth were known for their independence and standard of mortality.

Among those who compose this colony were ALEXANDERS: Joseph, Ford, Henry and Gustave whose ancestors are now represented as follows. Mrs. Thresa TUGGLE and daughter, Mrs. ELSWORTH FRY of Detroit, George ALEXANDER, Mrs. Am. LOVELASS, Wm. BELOT, whose ancestors represented in Mrs. Charles DAY of Montgomery City, Mrs. ZELLA---- of St. Louis, Alva ABELOT, Desire DETIENNE, Mary BRABANT, John BRABANT only living members of the BRABANT family who came from Brabant, Belgium. D WASHINGTON, Eugene DETIENNE, Martous DETIENNE and descendants---- C.B. DETIENNE, W.E. DETIENNE, Ben DETIENNE, Lula DETIENNE, Hattie DETIENNE, Tonie DETIENNE, wife Charlotte in hospital, Granite City, Mrs. Mollie IBBOTSON, Mrs. Viola BRADEY, Springfield and Ernest DETIENNE of Vandalia.

1900 US Census Bates Co. Missouri - submitted by Marilyn HOWE, UT

Osage Twp.

MASURE, Edward	X	M	Mar 1852	Belgium	1887	Pa	Farmer
Julia	D	F	Jan 1889	Missouri			at school
MASURE, Gerard	S	M	Mar 1891	Missouri			at school
MASURE, Victor	S	M	May 1892	Missouri			at school
MASURE, Juvenoux	Brother	M	Jan 1842	Belgium	1888	Al	farmer
MASURE, Gerard	Brother	M	May 1844	Belgium	1888	Al	Farmer
HUBERT, Gustave	X	M	Aug 1849	Belgium	1887	Na	coal mining
Rosa	W	F	Jan 1846	Belgium	1887		
HUBERT, Emery H.	S	M	Mar 1883	Belgium	1887		coal mining
HUBERT, Josie	D	F	Mar 1884	Belgium	1887		
RONs, Emile	X	F	Oct 1872	Belgium	1889	Na	Coal mining
Martha	W	F	Feb 1879	France	1889		
RONs, Jerimiah	S	M	Aug 1895	Missouri			
RONs, Emma	D	F	Jun 1897	Missouri			
RONs, Lou	D	F	Oct 1899	Missouri			
LABBEN, Gasper	X	M	Apr 1849	Belgium	1886	Na	coal miner
Addie	W	F	Jul 1851	Belgium	1886		
Emma	D	F	Jan 1882	Belgium	1886		
BRUMULE, Agnes	M-I-L	F	May 1836	Belgium	1886		
RONs, Antio.	Boarder	M	Jan 1838	Belgium	1889		
COLLARD, Pete	X	M	Oct 1860	Belgium	1888	Na	Farmer
Dolphine	W	F	Jun 1879	Belgium	1889		
George	S	M	Apr 1886	Missouri			
Lawarnce	S	M	Apr 1888	Missouri			
LOTH, Auguste	X	M	?	Belgium	1886	Na	Farmer
Philiminia	W	F	?	Belgium	1886		

BELER ,Gregwor	X	M	Mar 1860	Belgium	1890	Na	coal miner
Josephine	W	F	Mar 1866	Belgium	1890		
BERGEN ,Isidore	X	M	Mar 1868	Belgium	1886	Al	coal miner
Guillemine	W	F	Jun 1876	Belgium	1891		
Maria	D	F	Jan 1896	Missouri			
Amelia	D	F	Jan 1898	Missouri			
VANRIETTE ,Gus	X	M	Apr 1862	Belgium	1888	Na	coal miner
Mary	W	F	Jan 1879	Belgium			
Armand	S	M	Oct 1895	Missouri			
TRERE ,Noah	X	M	Oct 1865	Belgium	1893	Na	coal miner
Elsie	W	F	May 1862	Belgium	1893		
Vernon	S	M	Nov 1891	Belgium	1893		at school
Noah F.	S	M	Jan 1894	Missouri			
RONs , Louis	X	M	Nov 1860	Belgium	1889	Pa	coal miner
Henriette	W	F	Jul 1866	Belgium	1889		
Leopold	S	M	Jan 1887	Belgium	1889		coal miner
Adelie	D	F	Aug 1890	Missouri			
Alise	D	F	Apr 1892	Missouri			
Emilie	D	F	Apr 1899	Missouri			
VANHUPPEL,Charles	Boarder	M	<1867>	Belgium	1899	Al	coal miner
DAVI , (?)Edmond	X	F	Sep 1851	Belgium	1892	Al	coal miner
Emma	W	M	May 1852	Belgium	1892		
Edmond	S	M	Mar 1883	Belgium	1892		coal miner
Racheal	D	F	Feb 1885	Belgium	1892		
Lea	S	M	Dec 1887	Belgium	1892		at school
Eunice	D	F	Mar 1896	Missouri			at school
LAYFETTE ,Joseph	X	M	Dec 1840	Belgium	1882	Pa	coal miner
Frankie	W	F	Nov 1837	France	1878	Na	
RICHARDS ,Joseph	X	M	Feb 1877	Belgium	1879	Na	coal miner
Eva	W	F	Nov 1881	Belgium	1886		
Eva	D	F	Jan 1900	Missouri			
BROCHINE ,Hepel	X	M	Jan 1876	Belgium	1879	Na	coal miner
Philesex	W	F	Jan 1877	Belgium	1879		
GILBERT ,Pete	X	M	Dec 1862	Belgium	1893	Na	coal miner
Julia	W	F	Oct 1867	Belgium	1893		
Ada	D	F	Dec 1889	Belgium	1893		at school
Alice	D	F	May 1892	Belgium	1893		at school
Arthur	S	M	Feb 1895	Missouri			
Flora	D	F	Oct 1897	Missouri			
THYS , Emile	X	M	Sep 1862	Belgium	1887	Na	coal miner
Elise	W	F	Apr 1865	Belgium	1887	Na	
Renee	D	F	Nov 1882	Belgium	1887		
Octave	S	M	Feb 1885	Belgium	1887		coal miner
Joseph	S	M	Oct 1887	Belgium	1887		at school
Noah	S	M	Jan 1889	Kansas			at school
Angelanice	D	F	Jan 1892	Kansas			at school
Willie	S	M	Jun 1894	Kansas			
Ella	D	F	Aug 1896	Kansas			
Nellie	D	F	Aug 1898	Kansas			
SERVAIS ,Louis	X	M	Apr 1861	Belgium	1885	Na	coal miner
Dolphine	W	F	Dec 1870	Belgium	1886		
Leona	D	F	Nov 1890	Kansas			at school
Raymond	S	M	Nov 1892	Missouri			
CITRON,Henry	B-I-L	M	Jan 1872	Belgium	1887	Pa	coal miner
Oscar	Nephew	M	Dec 1894	Kansas			
SERVAIS,Sylvester	Brother	M	Aug 1854	Belgium	1885	Na	coal miner
BRANTEGAN ,Antoine	X	M	Sep 1859	Belgium	1887	Na	coal miner
Annie	W	F	Feb 1860	Belgium	1887		
Antone	S	M	Sep 1884	Belgium	1887		coal miner
Sidonie	D	F	Mar 1886	Belgium	1887		

	Pracillia	D	F	Dec 1889	Missouri		at school
	Emile	S	M	Mar 1893	Missouri		
	Jane	D	F	Apr 1896	Missouri		
	Elijah	S	M	Oct 1899	Missouri		
NAON,	John	X	M	Aug 1870	Belgium	1892	Pa coal miner
	Mary S.	W	F	Dec 1874	Belgium	1892	
	Eva	D	F	Apr 1892	Belgium	1892	at school
	Ecto	S	M	Dec 1895	Missouri		
MERCHANT,	Julius	X	M	Mar 1865	Belgium	1887	Al miner
	Lydia	W	F	Nov 1869	Belgium	1887	
	Oscar	S	M	Feb 1889	Washington		at school
	Tena	D	F	Jul 1892	New Mexico		
	Jennett	D	F	Sep 1894	New Mexico		
	Julius	S	M	Dec 1896	Missouri		
	Eddie	S	M	Sep 1899	Missouri		
WESY (?),	Tena	Boarder		Dec 1883	Belgium	1887	
COLLARD,	Nestor	X	M	Jun 1855	Belgium	1887	Na coal miner
	Hortence	W	F	Mar 1859	Belgium	1887	
	Pete	S	M	Apr 1880	Belgium	1887	coal miner
	Nestor	S	M	Oct 1881	Belgium	1887	coal miner
	Henry	S	M	Aug 1883	Belgium	1887	at school
	Hector	S	M	May 1885	Belgium	1887	coal miner
	Levy	S	M	May 1888	Missouri		at school
	Sylvan	S	M	Jun 1890	Missouri		at school
	Angel	D	F	Aug 1892	Missouri		
	Mary	D	F	Sep 1894	Missouri		
	Rebeca	D	F	Jan 1896	Missouri		
	Ruth	D	F	Apr 1898	Missouri		
POLLARD,	Ferdinand*	X	M	May 1864	Belgium	1893	coal miner
	Reatte	W	F	Mar 1867	Belgium	1893	
	Amuel	S	M	Oct 1891	Belgium	1893	at school
	Fredinand	S	M	Sep 1897	Missouri		
BROISDIENGHIEN,	Fernand /X	M		May 1876	Belgium	1891	Al coal miner
	Jennie	W	F	Jun 1881	Indiana		
JANSEN,	Trappil	X	M	May 1869	Belgium	1892	Al coal miner
	Maria	D	F	Jan 1872	Belgium	1892	
	Poland	S	M	Jun 1892	Belgium		at school
	Georgia	D	F	Aug 1893	Pennsylvania		
	Emma	D	F	Aug 1895	Missouri		
	Julia	D	F	Nov 1899	Missouri		

Courtesy of Cynthia Ann Nihoul Kirkland

For a good description of how miners lived, read Emile ZOLA's "GERMINAL" , check out the full version translated into English at <http://eldred.ne.mediaone.net/ez/germinal.html>

Birth information found on the film FHL#1457345 for Jumet, 1857-1866

***BERGER, Valentin** was born on 18 Apr 1864, in Jumet, to BERGER, Leon Joseph (28) and ROLAND, Adele

***COLLARD, Pierre** was born on 22 Oct 1860, in Jumet, to COLLARD, Olivier (30) and BROGNIAUX, Adolphine (24)

1***DEPRET, Philomène** was born on 19 Aug 1863, in Jumet

2***DEPRET, Antoine** was born on 10 Apr 1857, in Jumet

3***DEPRET, Pierre** was born on 19 Aug 1859 in Jumet

All 3 DEPRET above are the children of DEPRET, Pierre Joseph and of DETHIERE, Marie Cecile.

***FRERE, Noël**, was born on 3 Oct 1865 in Jumet to FRERE, Pierre Joseph and BLEUMONT, Agnes

***JUMET, Emile** was born 14 Apr 1863 in Jumet to JUMET, Gregoire (48) and to RIDELLE, Adele

***POLLART, Ferdinand Joseph** was born on 28 Jun 1864 in Jumet, to POLLART, Ferdinand Joseph (31) and HANNETON, Florentine Josephe (27)

***ROUSSAUX, Henriette** was born on 14 Mar 1866 in Jumet, to ROUSSAUX, Jean Joseph (23) and to BASTIN, Desiree (25)

***VANDERMEULEN, M. Thérèse** was born on 13 Apr 1864 in Jumet to VANDERMEULEN, Barthelemy (29y) and to BERTRAND, Victoire.

"Cinderheads"

Submitted by Vickie Bowden-Zabeau

A few years ago, before the Belgian American Heritage Society of WV began in 1992, we had a few people who were supportive and encouraged us to organize. One of these people is Dr. Fred A. BARKEY. Dr. BARKEY conducted research and prepared a booklet of information on Belgian immigrants in West Virginia. We are fortunate to have had him compile the information, because most of these people, if not all, are no longer with us. I thought it would be informative to share with the Belgian Researchers and Belgian Laces Publication some of the stories related to Dr. Barkey for this booklet.

Sincerely, Vickie Zabeau Bowden

"Cinderheads in The Hills" by Dr. Fred Barkey

Dr. Fred A. BARKEY is Professor Emeritus at Marshall University Graduate College and Resident Scholar at Marshall's Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Gender in Appalachia. The booklet was a result of a proposal made to the Humanities Foundation to perform a study of immigration experiences in West Virginia. The information on Belgians was a model chapter for the study, capturing West Virginia's third largest ethnic group.

The data collected about Belgian window glass workers were drawn from a variety of sources. One of the most important of these resources is a collection of interviews with many individuals who were part of the original migration of Belgian glass artisans to West Virginia. Some of these interviews were conducted by the author almost twenty years ago. He has continued to add to the collection, the bulk of which has been deposited in the working class section of the Oral History Collection at Marshall University.

What follows is a sampling from this collection. In future issues of Belgian Laces we will share with you additional stories from Dr. BARKEY's work.

George VILLIAN

Born in Ransart, Belgium, in June of 1900. When he was two years old, his family came to Indiana to join relatives who were already working as gatherers in window glass plants. In 1907, George's family moved to Clarksburg and in 1910 they moved to the west side of Charleston where his father worked in a window glass factory near the Kelly Avenue plant. Mr. VILLIAN worked as a gatherer in the window glass industry but he has also worked in glass bottle plants and spent most of his later career life as a barber in Charleston.

Mr. VILLIAN recalls what the New Year's holiday was like for the Belgian community. He also describes the work of the glass gatherers and some of the hazards associated with that trade.

"When I was growing up, the most important special occasion was when New Years came around. The community of Belgians and French, they would gather up. The youngest couple in the group, they would start. They would come to your house and there would be something ready for them to drink. They'd have whiskey, wine or a special liquor that a lot of them made mainly for the ladies. The youngest would go to the next oldest and wish them a happy New Year and health and happiness. That older couple would repeat that by going to another home and they tended to gather up folks and then they would make the complete circle of the community. That was the greatest day of the year for the Belgians."

"I started working when I was about fourteen. I worked in the box shop. I made boxes by hand to make a little money.

Then, I learned how to motion picture operate; the old hand motion picture machines that my uncle left the glass workers for and he learned how to repair. He put me in a booth and I took over the operation of that little nickelodeon over in North View...And, then, my father said, 'Well, boy,' he always called me boy, 'do you want to learn the window glass business?' Well, I'd been trampin' from one job to another...and jobs was scarce, and I told him, Yes."

"That was how I started and I served three years, which a year in gathering glass then was about seven months out of each year. I served three fires. That's what they called fires when the plants resumed and ended with spring or summer comin' on and the fire would be out. My father was very strict. He was one of the top, and I'm not braggin', in his line. The whole VILLIAN family was known from one glass factory to another. He says, 'Now, George, if your gonna learn,' and there were various phases of learning, 'I want you to be a good one...and if you can't learn with me under those conditions, I don't want you to learn.' He made me cry more than once; and, I learned and I hated it. Oh, Lord."

"When you start to learn to be a gatherin' boy, you go and get a pipe. That's what the glass is gathered on, a pipe. You go to a little furnace that's heated by gas blowin' through it all of the time and that is called the dog house. Your pipes are in there and you know which is yours. While you gather on one pipe, your other pipe is waitin' on you gettin' hot. Now, there could be too little or too much heat in the doghouse. You always looked at your pipe in the dark and it had to be a dark cherry red to be properly hot to gather glass. A cold pipe will not hold the glass and a hot pipe, too hot, is not good."

"Then you took that pipe and you gathered the first time which was a punty, which meant just a little bit of glass. From there, when it got cool enough, well, it was like trying to hold molasses on a broom handle.

It was a continual turning ... continual, continual, continual.

The second that you didn't turn it, drip! Then you had a hot spot and a cold spot in the glass.

When the glass was cooled off, you went and got the second gather with the same procedure. The third time you gathered, you had a cast iron block that was shaped like a coconut shell cut in half only much larger. You put a little saw dust in there to keep it from sticking, and when the glass was so-so, you put it in that mold and you turned it to make a perfectly smoothed ball. You took it to the blower and his snapper would take it off to put on the blow pipe."

Now, back in those days, the gatherin' boys stepped on a treadle which raised the shade up on the oven and when you looked down in this hole, there was no light that could compare with that light. The gatherin' boys wore what was known as a cow board. It was made out of that kind of board you found in cigar boxes. They were made the size of your face with two holes for your eyes to look out. Some of the

boys had colored glass in there. There was a mouth piece like a cigarette holder nailed on the bottom which you put in your mouth. You could hold that cow board in front of your face with your mouth while you were gatherin' the glass and it had a string on it; and, when you came away from there, you let it loose and the cow board dropped. Well, that work was so hot that way, so terribly hot that sometime, they said your head became a cinder. That was the nickname of the glass workers in them days. They were called cinder heads."

JUMET. - Submitted by Etienne Hercot, Obaix, Belgium
Since the merging of towns, Jumet has become a part of the greater Charleroi. Each community retains its own identity however. Only the courthouses, the public and judicial administrations have been centralized in the "mother-town", Charleroi.

Jumet is located on the road Charleroi-Bruxelles. About 5,5 km North of Charleroi, it sets over 1,248 hectares. The altitude at the church step is of 176 m above sea level.

In 1890, 24,165 people lived there.

The coalmines, stone and sand quarries, the iron and pewter foundries, the big boilerworks, the factories that made bolts, chains, mastic, worked the coal agglomerates, the great glassworks, breweries and distilleries brought prosperity to Jumet until the mid 20th century. Since then, little by little, some of these activities have disappeared.

Jumet also enjoyed a blossoming agriculture, which regressed with time.

Jumet, Giminiacum in Latin, is also called GEMY, belonged to the Abbott of Lobbes.

In 1211, the Abbott of Lobbes gave Jumet to the Count of Hainaut.

Philippe IV, at the Abbott's request, freed the people of Jumet from the "droit de mortemain"¹⁵.

In the 16th century, Jumet already owned coalmines and glassworks that eventually gained great importance.

Because of its riches, the Bishop-Princes of the Principality of Liège, often claimed Jumet for themselves, but its sovereignty remained and the Council of Brabant carried out all sorts of judicial actions there.

The 9th century priory in the hamlet of Heigne has great archeological value. Among the tombstones we can find that of a certain « Chevalier Nicolet, sire de Marcines, qui mourut

le 18 novembre 1304 ». (Knight Nicolet, sire of Marcines, who died on 18 Nov 1304).

We can also see a Roman cemetery, fortifications and oppidum, witnesses of the Roman presence there.

Son of Flanders -

The Making of a Consul: Diary of an American Foreign Service Officer - By Arnold J DENYS

"Midmorning on June 6, 1967, a shouting angry mob of Egyptian men and boys attacked the Consulate General in Alexandria, Egypt, soon putting it to fire. The British Consul General called me in my ground floor office and said their Consulate had been ransacked and we were next... Moments later, the hostile attackers pushed through the front gate, overwhelming the security guards posted there. Immediately we were prisoners... The rowdy crowd threw molotov cocktails in the lobby and adjacent offices. In seconds, they invaded my office, grabbed me by the neck, shouting anti-American obscenities. Mohammed, a Foreign Service national employee who had hidden, rushed to my rescue and pulled the aggressors away from me. He begged them for mercy pleading, "He is the father of a small child".

So begins the account of a memorable career in the Foreign Service that spanned 25 years. Arnold DENYS traces his beginnings as a boy in Belgium, living amidst the terrors of German occupation and the struggle to survive in a country caught in the middle of a raging world war. He recounts his emigration to the US, his great love of art and the blessings of American freedom, and finally, his extensive tours of duty in Panama, England, Egypt, Greece, Mexico, Canada, Washington D.C. and his native Belgium. Among his travels are memorable moments with Sen. Robert KENNEDY, President George BUS, baseball star Fernando VALENZUELA and soccer legend PÉLÉ. Son of Flanders offers a unique behind-the-scenes view of the life of a Foreign Service officer, allowing readers a clear glimpse into the daily trials, tribulations, joys and triumphs of diplomatic life.

For orders in the US and Canada, send a check or money order for \$6.95 (includes postage) to

Arnold J. DENYS
2013 Dairy Mart Road #6
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¹⁵ "In the early Middle-Ages, the lord of a domain owned not only the land but also the people living on that land. He was the master of their life: they could not leave the land without his explicit permission. The only things they could own were movable things: cattle, chicken, furniture, tools. When the farmer died, the lord had the right to choose the best item from the inventory as a sign of the heirs' dependence to him. This right was called "the right of the dead hand" (mortemain). So the best cow or the most valuable piece of furniture from the inheritance went to the lord."

Taken from a message from Jos SMITS, Belgium-Roots List (12-17-98)

Belgian Glassworkers of Jeannette, Westmoreland Co., PACo-operative work of Charlotte Schmidt Rogers¹⁶, Jean Ducat and Régine Brindle

Name	age	Declar. of Int.	Naturalization	Witness	Vital record information
AGON, Pierre <i>Joseph</i>	43	31 Jul 1894	28 Aug 1896	Louis CORNIL	b. 7 Mar 1868, Jumet - Pierre Joseph AGON, 42y/ Marie Catherine CAMIGNAUX
AMIET, Henri	44	Oct 1893			
ANDRE, Constant	44	Apr 1891			b. 9 Mar 1845, Jumet - Jean Joseph ANDRE, 53y, farmer/Marie Catherine LACROIX
ANDRE, Emile <i>Alfred</i>	30	Sep 1891			b. 1871, Jumet
ANDRE, Jean Francois	39	Sep 1890	28 Aug 1896	Louis CORNIL	b. 1861, Jumet
ANDRE, L. Alexandre		13 Feb 1889	8 Jan 1894	Jules QUERTIMONT	b. 1856, Jumet
ANDRE, Louis Julien	26	Nov 1893			b. 11 Jan 1867, Jumet - Jean Joseph ANDRE/Marie Catherine LACROIX
ANDRIS, Elic	33	Dec 1900			
ANDRIS, Jules	27	Sep 1893			
ANDRIS, Leon	28	Jan 1892			b. 1864, Jumet
ANDRIS, Victor	33	Sep 1890			
ANTIONE, Aime	26	Sep 1891			
AUCREMANNE, Frank (<i>Francois</i>)		7 Sep 1889	12 Sep 1892	John LESAGE	b. 1857, Jumet
AUCREMANNE, Louis	33	Dec 1892			
BADOT, Silvain (<i>Sylvain</i>)	36	Oct 1892	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	b. 1857, Jumet - d 9 Mar 1901, Jeannette, PA
BANNTIS, Jean	28	Apr 1894			
BARTHOLOME, Joseph	35	Jan 189.			
BASTIN, Leopold	27	Jan 1892			b. 1864, Jumet
BAUDOUX, Emile	37	Oct 1890	16 Mar 1896	Louis DUNENX & Frank DEULIN	/ b. 1853, Jumet
BAUTHIER, Emile	28	Sep 1890			b. 1863, Jumet - left from Ransart
BELLITTE (<i>BELLETTTE</i>), Leon <i>Gaspart</i>	22	Oct 1890			b. 2 Apr 1868, Jumet - Louis Armand Antoine BELLETTE, 35y/Henriette Joseph HIQUET
BELPIERRE (<i>DELPIERRE</i>), Jean Baptiste		14 Sep 1888	8 Apr 1893	William E SCOTT & Daniel HENRY	/ b. 1857, Jumet
BENOIT, Henry	39	Mar 1894 (res. Port Royal)			
BERTAUX, Sylvain Louis Joseph	28	Oct 1892	27 Aug 1897	F.P WIBLE & W DECOSTER	/ b. 1864, Jumet
BIERNAUX, Victor	33	Oct 1892			b. 1849, Jumet
BIZET, Alfred	26	Nov 1890			b.1864, ?Courcelles?
BIZET, Joseph	22	Oct 1892	17 Aug 1899	Alfred WERY & James EDGAR	/ b. 1870, Viesville
BOLALINI, Amour	48	Jul 1897 (res. Mt Pleasant)			
BORMAGUE (<i>BOURMORCQ</i>), Jean Louis			Aug 1890		b. 21 Feb 1869, Jumet - Jean Baptiste BOURMORCQ, 24y/ Hortense LIBERT, 28y
BORMAGUE (<i>BOURMORCQ</i>), John B.		Aug 1890	27 Aug 1897	Louis DURIEUX	b. 1845, Jumet
BORBOUSE, Valentin	39	Sep 1891			b. 1852, Lesves
BOSMAN, Albert	40	Feb 1897 (res. Irwin)			
BOUSSIFFET, Desir		18 Oct 1894	31 Jul 1897	John LESAGE	
BRASSEUR, Adrien	37	Dec 1889			b. 1852, Baisy-Thy - died 3 Mar 1945, Jeannette, PA
BRIGODE, Emile	37	Oct 1890			b. 1853, Jumet
BRIGODE, Francois	27	Nov 1892			Belgian born 1865, Jeumont, France
BRIGODE, Gustave	29	Mar 1890			b. 1861, Jumet
BROET (<i>BROWET</i>), Gustave	28	Oct 1892	29 Aug 1896	Louis CORNIL	b. 1864, Lodelinsart
BROGNEAUX, Alfred		29 Oct 1890	19 Jan 1895	Alex DELROY	Belgian born 1865, Busboch, Prussia - left from Jumet
BROGNEAUX, Henri	30	Oct 1890			b. 1870, Roux
BROGNIAUX, Jean Baptiste		20 Oct 1888	8 Oct 1892	Geo. TRESS	b. Roux
BRUTOUT, Adolphe	45	Dec 1889 (res. Irwin Boro)			
CARLIER, Alexandre		31 Oct 1889	4 Mar 1893	John COERNAN	b. 1859, Landerlies
CEULEERS, Louis Francois	28	Nov 1891			b. 1863, Rummen - left from Jumet
CHABEAU, Emile Joseph	35	Oct 1890			b. 1855, Jumet
CHABEAU, Victor	31	Sep 1891	27 Aug 1897	F.P. WIBLE & W. DECOSTER	/ b. 1860, Jumet
CHERASSE, Antoine	32	Jul 1897 (res. Irwin)			
CHE(R)RUY, Jean Francois	30	Dec 1889			b. 1860, Jumet
CHERUY, Edmond	37	Aug 1893			b. 1856, Couillet

¹⁶ Charlotte SCHMIDT ROGERS is the great-granddaughter of Adrien BRASSEUR, through her grandmother Gustavine BRASSEUR who was born in Charleroi, Belgium

CHIRY, Isador		2 Oct 1894	31 Jul 1897	Frank J. CORRIGAN	
COENEN, John (<i>Jean Joseph</i>)		6 Dec 1886	30 Nov 1889	August COENEN	b. 1863, Jumet
COLINET, August		4 Oct 1890	10 Oct 1897	Z.A. DELWARTE	
COLLART, Alphonse		23 Apr 1890	16 Dec 1893	Andre HUSSIERE	
COLLART, Jean Baptiste	24	May 1892			
COKKART, Julien	21	May 1892			
CORNET, Alfred	34	Apr 1890	21 May 1892	Victor VISLET & Lewis VANDENICK	/ b. 1857?
CORNET, Desire	32	Dec 1889			b. 1857, Bonlez
COTRAIN, Christian	30	Sep 1893			
COULON, Henri	23	Dec 1892			b. 1870, Lodelinsart
COUNENE (<i>COENEN</i>), Alphonse	25	Oct 1892			b. 1 Jan 1867, Jumet - Jean Joseph COENEN, 29y/Octavie Josephe PACOT
DANDOY, Jean Baptiste	21	Apr 1893	12 Feb 1898	Daniel J. VINCK	b. 8 Nov 1872, Jumet - Auguste Joseph DANDOY, 58y/Marie Agnes DECHAMPS, 39y
DANDOY, Joseph	28	Dec 1892			b. 1864, Jumet
DANDOY, Leon	23	Nov 1901			b. 1881, Jumet
DANDOY, Lewis (<i>Louis</i>)		17 Jul 1888	13 Sep 1890	Michael BURTON & John B.AZELVANDRE	/ b. 1842, Jumet
DANDOY, Pierre	26	Mar 1890			b. 1863, Jumet
DANDOY, Pierre Francois	33	Oct 1890			b. 1857, Jumet
DANGEMONT, Edorwor (<i>DAUGEMONT, Edouard</i>)	43	Mar 1890	27 Aug 1897	Louis DURIEUX & Thomas ZELLER	/ b. 1847, Lodelinsart
DARQUENNE, Elie	30	Jun 1892			b. 1863, Lodelinsart
DARQUENNE, Louis	33	Sep 1891			b. 1858, Jumet
DARQUENNE, Marc <i>Alphonse Isidore</i>	22	Oct 1892			b. 30 Apr 1871, Jumet - Alphonse Joseph DARQUENNE, 41y, glassworker/Melanie MONDRON
DARRAS, Hector (<i>DARASE</i>)	26	Oct 1893			b. 1867, Floreffe
DEBRANT, Leon	25	Dec 1892			
DEBROCK, Auguste		27 Apr 1893	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE & John VERKONOUR	
DEBROCK, Georges	19	Sep 1898			b. 1879, Lodelinsart
DEBROCK, Joseph	27	Sep 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER & Jules QUERTERMONT	/ b. 1862, Lodelinsart
DEBROCK, Louis	25	Nov 1892	27 Aug 1897	Daniel J. VINCK	b. 1867, Dampremy
DEBROEX, Alexander (<i>DEBROECQ</i>)	33	Oct 1890			b. 1856, Lodelinsart
DEBRUYN, Richard		22 Oct 1888	26 Sep 1891	August COENEN	b. 1852, Jumet
DECOSTER, Guiliium		22 Sep 1888	25 Aug 1894	Felix LAURENT	
DECROLIERE, Louis	28	Nov 1892 (res. Mt. Pleasant Twp.)			
DEHAINAUT, Firmin	28	Oct 1893			b. ca 1865?
DEHON, Jean	27	Jan 1890			
DELECUW, Arthur	23	Jul 1897 (res. Irwin)			
DELEURERE, Frank	43	Sep 1893 (res. Irwin)			
DELMOTTE, Aime	45	Sep 1892			b. 1849, Lodelinsart
DELMOTTE, Emmanuel	33	Sep 1890			b. 1856, Roux
DELMOTTE, Eucker	35	Sep 1890			b. 1855, Roux
DELMOTTE, Isidore	36	Jan 1893			b. 1856, Jumet
DELMOTTE, Joseph		Sep 1890			b. ca 1860, Jumet
DELMOTTE, Remy <i>Arthur</i>	21	Feb 1902			b. 1881, Jumet
DELVAL, Vital	28	Jan 1890			
DELWARTE, Zenobe (<i>Zenon</i>) <i>Pierre Charles Albert</i>		10 Oct 1893	29 Aug 1896	A.Z. MORGAN	b. 25 Sep 1868, Jumet - Albert DELWARTE, cobbler, 20y/Marie Françoise Ida LORIAUX
DELWARTE, Albert	53	Nov 1900			b. 1847 Fayt- Seneffe
DEMOUSELLE, Octave	26	18 Dec 1889	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE & John VERHONOUR	
DENEILLIE, Joseph	43	Dec 1892			
DEPASSE, Francois	43	Sep 1893			b. 1849, Jumet
DERBEQUE, Antoine (<i>DIESBECQ</i>)	38	Sep 1891			b. 1853, Lodelinsart
DESBEQUE, Cherry (<i>DIESBECQ, Cheri</i>)	29	Dec 1892			b. 1863, Lodelinsart
DESIRE, Wm. J.		14 Sep 1888	6 Dec 1893	Alfred CORNET	
DESJOIN/DESYOIN, Hector (<i>DESGAIN</i>)	30	Nov 1902			b. 1874, Jumet?
DESSERT, Firmin <i>Ulysse</i> Leon Joseph	22	Nov 1893			b. 1 Mar 1871, Jumet - Jean Bernard DESSERT, 37y, glassworker/ Leonie de MOTTE, 36y
DESUTTER, Adam		3 Sep 1891	29 Aug 1891	A.Z. MORGAN	
DESUTTER, Amand	31	Sep 1891			b. 1858, Gilly
DETEURY, Amie	27	Jun 1893			

DEULIN, Alex(andre)		23 Mar 1892	6 Feb 1897	John VERBOOVERE / b. 1854, Jumet	
DEULIN, Francis		5 Apr 1887	21 Apr 1890	Alfred RILSON	
DEULIN, Francis		20 Apr 1892	24 Feb 1896	Fernand DEULIN	
DEVELLEY, Sylvain (<i>DEVILLEZ</i>)	35	Nov 1890			b. 1855, Jumet
DINDIEN, Ernest (<i>DUDIEU</i>)	30	Sep 1903			b. 1873, Jumet
DOGNEAUZ, August (<i>DOGNAUX</i>)	29	Sep 1892			b. 1863, Jumet
DOURLET, Alfred		20 Oct 1892	12 Feb 1892	Daniel J. VINCK	b. 1865, Jumet
DOURLET, Emile	38	Aug 1890			b. 1852, Jumet
DOURLET, Nestor	28	Sep 1890			b. 1862, Jumet
DUBOIS, Cesar	29	Dec 1892			b. 1864, Dampremy
DUBOIS, Leon (<i>DUBOIS d'Enghien</i>)	28	Apr 1894	23 Apr 1902	John BEIDENE	b. 1866, Obaix- Buzet
DUBOIS, Maximilien		20 Nov 1889	21 Nov 1891	Jules BERGAR	
DUBUISSON, Joseph	29	Oct 1891			
DUCHATEAUX, Hippolyte	39	Dec 1892	26 Aug 1899	Leon DUCHARTEAU	
DUCHATEAU, Lambert	33	Oct 1891			b. 1859, Lodelinsart
DUCHARTEAU, Leon		30 mar 1897	26 Aug 1899	Fredrick FONTAINE	
DUCOEUR, Alexandre	23	Oct 1893 (res Irwin)	28 Aug 1896	Mikes CUNES	
DUJARDIN, Henri J.J.J (<i>Henri Joseph François Jules</i>)		25/Dec 1892			b. 1869, Ham sur Sambre
DULHER, Edward		11 Apr 1888	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE & John VERHONOUR	
DUMONT, Leon	32	Oct 1890			
DUMONT, Sylvain	33	Oct 1893			
DUPONT, Oscar, Jr.	25	Oct 1892			b. 1880, Roux
DUPONT, Oscar, Sr.					b. 1857, Tamines
DURIEUX, Joseph	32	Sep 1893			b. 1861, Montignies-sur-Sambre
DURIEUX, Louis		11 Jan 1888	24 Nov 1890	Andrew GEISINGER, Jr & John COENE	
ELOY/CLOY Joseph Henrotin	39	Oct 1890			
EMPLIT, Maximilien	26	Oct 1895			b. 1868, Roux
FABLEUX, Oscar	27	Oct 1890			b. ca 1863
FALLEUR, Jules	19	Nov 1892			
FALLEUR, Oscar		17 Jun 1889	25 Aug 1894	John PHILIPS, T.P.WIBLE / b. 18 Dec 1853, Lorcè, France	
FAZEN, Mathieu	40	Oct 1886 (res. South Huntingdon Twp)			
FEVRIER, Auguste	43	Dec 1889			b. 1846, Jumet
FIESE, Louis	10	Jan 1894			
FINET, Arthur		23 Nov 1889	28 Aug 1896	Alex DUNIUN	b. 1864, Marchienne
FLORENT, Jules		24 Oct 1892	27 Aug 1897	Peter WERY	
FONTAINE, Emile	33	13 Sep 1890	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	
FONTAINE, Frederic	35	4 Oct 1890	27 Aug 1897	P. WERY	b. 1854, Baisy-Thy
FONTAINE, Nicolas	35	15 Oct 1892	27 Aug 1897	John LESAGE	b. 1857, Robelmont, Luxembourg
FRANCQ, Emile		15 Sep 1897	27 Aug 1897	Eugene BERTIAUX	
FRANCQ, Emmanuel		15 Sep 1890	23 Feb 1893	Victor VISLET	b. 14 Jul 1851, Roux
FRANCQ, Gustave	23	Sep 1891			b. 3 Nov 1868, Jumet - Edouard FRANCQ, 26y, glassworker/ Julie Joseph DELBOVE, 26y
FRANCQ, Sylvain	33	Sep 1890			
FROMONT, Gregoire	26	Sep 1893			b. 1866, Jumet
FULLEUX, Jean Joseph (<i>FALLEUR</i>)	28	Oct 1890			b. 1862, Lodelinsart
GABBE, Francois		27 Mar 1890	10 Jan 1894	Desire BOURNOECK	
GASTIN, Leon (<i>CASTIN</i>)	38	Oct 1891			b. 1833, Jumet
GASTIN (<i>CASTIN</i>), Lucien Cyrille	23	Nov 1892			b. 4 Dec 1868, Jumet - Lucien Emile Joseph CASTIN/Sidonie Cesarine MONIER
GEINON, John Baptiste (<i>GENAUX, Jean Baptiste</i>)		28 Aug 1893	25 May 1903	Max HARNOVIL & Daniel WERY / b. 1874, Ransart	
GENAUX, Gustave	26	Jun 1892			b. ca 1866, Quaregnon
GENIUS, Lambert	30	Sep 1892			
GEORGE, Jean B.	37	Oct 1890			b. 1852, Evrhailles

The Textile Industry in Belgium.

Submitted by Etienne Hercot, translated by R Brindle

In the Beginning: Wool.

As early as Roman times and the High Middle Ages, sheep-farming has adorned the Belgian seashore.

The wool produced by the sheep has been the basis of a very old textile industry.

Some 9th century texts make mention of « pallia fresonica ». In most cases, this « frisian linen » came from Flanders. It was then, sold by the Dutch, who still went by the name of « Western Frisians ».

At first, the textile was produced by country women. English wool, imported as early as the 12th century, allowed for the weaving of a clearly superior cloth.

As this sector developed into a great export industry, the labor force became more masculine and concentrated more in the cities. The horizontal weaving loom, powered with two pedals, replaced the vertical loom.

In the second half of the 13th century, there appeared a larger model with 4 pedals, powered by 2 weavers. It allowed for the weaving of much larger pieces of fabric.

Flanders in those days spread to Northern France and counted 7 of the great textiles cities, three to the North (today's Flanders) : Gent, Ieper and four to the South (today's France) : Arras, Douai, Lille and Saint-Omer.

At first the Southern cities dominated the market. They were then supplanted by the Northern cities.

Flemish woolen cloth was exported on all European markets, in Holland, Germany and Central Europe as well as in France and on the Mediterranean.

At the end of the 12th century, the textile industry flourished in Gent. The drapers, Burghers of Gent, built fortified stone homes. Terrible internal trouble would soon tear apart the people from Gent: as in 1280 Bruges, the textile workers took up arms against the patricians, defended by the King of France.

The Flemish superiority waned progressively.

In the 13th century, Italy and Brabant appeared on the market, with their own cloth, followed in the 14th century by England and Holland.

Salaries in England were much lower than in Flanders.

In the middle of the 15th century, Flemish cloth was 3 times as expensive as English linen.

Brabant and Holland bought English linen. In exchange, they received a portion of English wool export, which allowed them to produce their own linen.

The wool linen from Brussels (Brabant) reached the peak of its success in the 14th century. The quality of Brabant scarlet was then much in fashion in the royal courts.

Then silk, and velvets progressively supplanted luxurious woolen cloth.

In spite of the great cities' opposition, smaller production centers began to establish themselves in the marketplace. They focused on the new linen, less expensive, and on the flax industry. Spanish and Scottish wool replaced the more expensive British wool. During the second half of the 15th century, the region of the Lys, near Kortrijk, took its place

on the stage. Brussels turned to tapestry and lace making. Its take-off would be well noted.

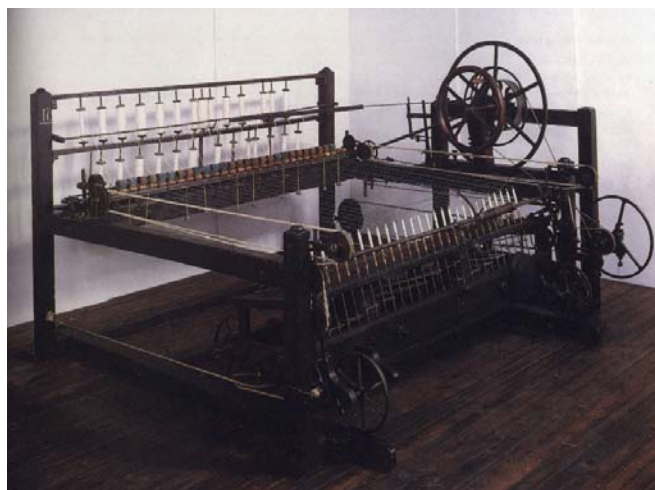
The rise of the tapestry industry provoked the decline of the linen industry. Gent's textile industry felt the impact and the closing of the Escaut River in 1648 gave a fatal blow to its commercial activities and to the textile industry.

In the 17th century, during the economic come back, canvas and flax linen replaced woolen cloth. Cities focused on more refined and more expensive flax fabric.

In the middle of the 18th century, flax and flax canvas strengthened their supremacy while cotton entered the stage.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Lievin Bauwens¹⁷ introduced the "mule-jenny", new English mechanical weaving loom, and its cotton linen and Gent, annexed to France was revived. As in Kortrijk, Gent spun and weaved flax too. The Lys River allowed, as in Kortrijk, a remarkable retting.

But a new textile industry center, specializing in luxurious woolen fabrics appeared in Verviers. The links between the Principality of Liège and the United-Provinces enabled Verviers to develop. Beginning in 1838, Verviers took the lead.



¹⁷ **Lievin Bauwens** was born in a family of tanners from Ghent in 1769. He became mayor of Ghent under the New Regime. While in England to learn tanning techniques, he discovered the possibilities to mechanize the cotton industry. In 1798 he attempted to smuggle a complete mechanical weaving loom, but failed and ended up building it himself. Because of the political turmoil brought by the Peasants' Revolt, he opened his first spinning mill in Passy, near Paris. A second one was open in Ghent in 1801, followed by a third at Tronchiennes. Bauwens also built a « mule-jenny » (see picture), a real jewel at the time. Next to his spinning mills, he built a loom factory.

In 1814, Lievin Bauwens went bankrupt. His property was seized. He died in complete anonymity in 1822. He had set the basis of the modern textile industry.

Simone's War Brides

*"In 1997, I went to Baltimore, MA to be part of Jeanne and Hal's 50th Wedding Anniversary. Father Jim did the mass. Many friends came from many places. Jeanne and Hal's "Belgian hospitality" have touched many lives. They're my bosom friends forever.
Yvonne"*

From Brussels, Belgium to Philadelphia, PA

By Jeanne CONN, Philadelphia, PA

I will try to tell you the story of my life in America. For the past 52 years I have lived in Philadelphia, PA. I never thought of myself as an immigrant from Belgium, it is more "an affair of the heart".

My name is Jeanne CUVELIER. I was born in Adinkerke-De Panne on February 23, 1927, in my maternal Grandmother's house. My father was Jerome CUVELIER and my mother was Pelagie MASSCHELEYN. My mother was born in Sint Niklaas and grew up in Ieper. During WWI her family fled to Adinkerke because of the devastation in Ieper. My father was born and raised in Adinkerke. So I am truly a "Westvlaming" or as they say "van bachten de kuppe". After a couple of weeks we all returned to Brussels where my parents and my 18 month old brother Jean had their home (in Anderlecht).

In 1914, when my father was 13, he went to Fribourg, Switzerland. He was taken in by a loving family of farmers and remained there for the duration of the war. When he returned home, he spoke perfect French and vowed to remain bilingual. Right about the time he met my mother, he had to enter the military service. He told her that, should their relationship develop, she would have to be willing to move to Brussels with him, because that's where he wanted to live.

On August 25th, 1923, they married and immediately moved to Brussels. My father had started to work for the Belgian Railroad and was lucky to get a transfer to Brussels. He became a train conductor. He remained there until his retirement at age 55. He always loved his work and often said he was the happiest man in the world.

We lived a very happy life, my parents, my brother and I. We spent a lot of time visiting our grandparents and other relatives in Adinkerke. We spent every school vacation at the seaside with our grandparents. Grandmom would take all of her 8 grandchildren and her dog to the dunes where we played in the sand all afternoon.

May 10th 1940... WWII... I was 13, my brother 15.

Lots of bridges and train stations were destroyed early on. Life became progressively harder. We were not allowed to travel by train any further than Gent. So we did not see our grandparents. My parents bought a "tandem" bicycle to ride out to see their folks every few months. It is during that awful time that my grandfather died of a heart attack, on the street, carrying a heavy bag of coal bought on the "black-market". We were not allowed to go to his funeral. My parents rode their bike.

The occupation was very long and discouraging. We were under strict rules from the Germans. There was a curfew.

Adults needed special passes to be outdoors late at night. There was a complete "black-out" and we could be arrested if any light was seen through windows or doors. In the beginning there was no music allowed and dancing was forbidden in the "Cafés". It was a serious and dull time for young people. We were heavily rationed and there was little food available. We would have to stay in line for hours in front of a fish store to be able to buy a couple of smoked herrings for a family of four. At the end of the month we could throw away our food stamps, because the stores did not have enough merchandise to supply everyone. Clothes and shoes were unavailable. People knitted sweaters and skirts if they were able to buy the yarn somewhere. There was also great fear about the V-1s and V-2s that landed in the area. Many people were killed or injured and there was much destruction.

I had elected to go to a French speaking High School. Since we spoke Flemish at home all the time, we thought I could perfect my French. However, shortly thereafter, the Gestapo arrived to check the school records. Any student with Flemish roots was made to go to a Flemish school. The school administration had to abide by the rules and promptly hired a couple of young Flemish teachers and made a classroom out of a large supply room. The Flemish department was formed: "l'Ecole Professionnelle Marius Renard" was now bilingual. Attempts were made to pronounce my name with a Flemish pronunciation rather than a French one (as in Maurice Chevalier). In any event, there were only 5 girls in our class. It was almost private tutoring, and we received a fabulous High School education. June 6th, 1944: D-Day. With the Invasion of Normandy, a more intense warfare began for the Belgians. The Battle of the Bulge, in Southern Belgium, was one of the deadliest battles of the war. So many brave Americans offered up their lives to liberate the allied countries.

After the German troops were pushed back out of Belgium, the English forces were mostly in Brussels. It wasn't until October or November that we started seeing a few American soldiers taking a few days of R & R in our city. There were large Dance halls and Clubs for the military. The Belgian girls could get a membership card to participate in entertaining the troops. There were 2 bands: a Continental British Orchestra and a great American Big Band. It took the girls no time to learn to do the boogie-woogie with the GIs. After more than four years of restriction, we could dance again!

On February 18th, 1945, I accompanied a friend of mine whose mother ran a Café. That's where I met a very nice and polite GI. As I was about to leave he insisted on walking me home. At the time, I was working for the Kredietbank downtown, and we planned to meet again the next day, in front of the Metropole Hotel. His name was Harold CONN, "H", for short. I had never heard of such a name! That same evening he took me home and I introduced him to my family. It was not an unusual thing for people to welcome soldiers in their homes.

I celebrated my 18th birthday five days after we met and Harold his 25th three days after that. He came over regularly; he even came to visit while I was at work.

In April he transferred to Antwerp to work on the docks at the "Luchtbal". He operated a large crane, unloading the big ships. He soon became my "steady date". My father had already told me that it was "out of the question" for me to become another one of those War Brides, so anything serious was just a pipe dream. Hal was discharged at the end of November 1945. He made his way to France and then home to his Pennsylvania, USA home, just in time for Christmas.

That's when I received his first telegram. We had not expected to ever hear from him again... I guess we were all mistaken... We corresponded for about 19 months during which he proceeded to get the necessary paperwork for me to come to the US. On June 27th, 1947, I left Brussels by Sabena Airlines to LaGuardia, NY with all my papers, my passport with a 90 day-visa. It took 16 hours and 3 refueling stops. When Hal picked me up at the airport, there were problems at the immigration: Hal was to have posted a \$500 bond to cover my return expenses should we not marry within 90 days. This forced a 24 hour-stay at Ellis Island until Hal could get to the Bank and post the bond. Luckily his grandfather, who lived in New York, was able to help. After that adventure we boarded a train to Philadelphia. I could not believe I was so far away from my home in Brussels.

Hal and I were married July 10th, 1947. Hal's Mom welcomed me with open arms. We became friends right away. I was very fortunate. Hal's Mom wanted to help me and teach me all about the American way.

On July 2nd, 1948, our first and only child was born: James. My mom had arrived from Brussels for the birth of her first grandchild and stayed with us for a couple of months. Since we were all living in Mom's house, my mother was able to see for herself how well I had been accepted in my American family.

When Jim was about 6 months old, we finally moved into a home of our own, in a new neighborhood. We made lots of good friends there. Within a couple of years I had met several Belgian girls: Leona WERTELAER-SLABODA, war-bride from Hasselt, a friend of over 50 years; Yvette HAIG from Mont Saint Aldegonde; Marguerite CURCURITO from Herstal; Winnie DE WIT from Antwerp; Andrée FANELLI from Halle. There also is a very special friend, Nelly GRECO, war bride from Paris, France.

Our son Jim was a very good student in school and when he was 14, he attended St. Joseph's Preparatory High School in Philadelphia. He entered the Jesuit Noviciat to study the Priesthood. This decision was very hard for me at first. I feared he may be sent far away and felt sad about missing grandkids in my life. For the first time I felt homesick, thinking about my parents and how it must have been for them when I decided to leave so far away from them. I knew then how hard it was for them to let me go. On June 1st, 1974 he was ordained a Priest in the Society of Jesus. This year Father James J. CONN, S.J. celebrated his 25th Anniversary in the Priesthood. He's a canon lawyer with a Doctorate from the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. He has a Civil Law Degree from Fordham University in New York and is a member of the Bar of Maryland in

Baltimore. He's currently Dean of St. Mary's Seminary and University in Baltimore, where he teaches canon law and Latin. He's a wonderful priest and we are very proud of him. So, after all is said and done, I am quite pleased with my life in America, my wonderful husband and our dedicated son. In my heart, I will forever be a Belgian and stay in touch with many relatives still over there. I have gone back many times and have always enjoyed being there. The years fly by too quickly and I pray God that some day soon I will again have the pleasure of visiting that lovely little country, because "Being Belgian is Beautiful".

Jeanne CONN - 9/19/1999

From the Gazette van Detroit : Special Features (1997)

By Bob Willemijns

Submitted by Simone De Ceuninck-Anderson

It is with pleasure that I write a few lines at the request of Simone. I am Robert WILLEMIJNS, born in Omaha, NE in 1929 to Flemish parents. As a young sprout of 6 months, my parents brought me back to their birthplace of Zulte, East Flanders, where I went to school and then later to Sacred Heart College in Waregem, West Flanders, where among other things, I learned English.

Then came the war; I was 12 years of age when began the ordeal and a four-year occupation of the Germans. I need not relate how "pleasant" those years were; like for example, to Waregem school by bicycle three days a week for classes in the basement of the college - it was often bombed, especially near the end of the war even a bomb exploded next to the school. The poet André DEMEDTS was my Dutch professor for one year (after 55 years my Flemish is not so good anymore). I have enjoyed reading the serial story "A World Full of Soldiers" published for many weeks in 1982, in the Gazette van Detroit.

After school I worked for a while in the office of the then "Anglo-Belge" brewery in Zulte. When I was 18 my parents died at the young age of 58 and 59. That changed the direction of my life. Since I was an American citizen I joined the American Army in 1949 in Paris. I spent some time in Marburg, Germany for basic training, then was sent to the language school in Monterey, CA.

As I call to mind those "swiftly-flown-by" years, my first impressions return to the trip over the ocean in a troop transport ship, packed like sardines in a can, and seasick! I had then taken an oath never to set foot on another ship. After 14 days we landed in New York, then came the long 3 ½ day trip by train. It was in February. For 3 days we saw nothing but snow-covered plains, mountains and towns. As we finally arrived on the other side of the Sierra Nevada, the landscape changed suddenly to California: valleys were green, trees in blossom and warm sunshine.

After serving 2 ½ years in the army (Korean War), I came to Omaha where my sisters and other relatives lived. I married Rose in 1953 and have 2 sons: John and Dan.

For 30 years, I have been a constant member of the Belgian-American Society of Omaha. I worked on the railroad (Union Pacific) for 32 years before retiring. Life was good here.

After all these years, my thoughts often return to the beautiful land of my youth and the friends and family still there.

Also this week (*11 July) is celebrated the Flemish Feast Day of the Golden Spurs Commemoration, a perfect opportunity to remember everything this small corner of Europe brought to the culture and civilization of the world!

AREA NEWS:

NORTHWEST Corner by Leen Inghels

Although this report of the annual Northwest Picnic at the Van den Heede's ranch in Boring, Oregon, will only be published in the November issue of Laces, I want to write it while every precious minute of this fantastic gathering of Belgians is still very vivid in my mind. I still hear the singing, the laughter and the good conversations that made the birds silent and the peacock alert, so as to miss nothing of the merriment of this group of happy human beings.

First, let me tell you about Pearl and Don's unbelievable preparation of their yard and deck for this event. Don built a large shelter, next to the house, with electrical outlets, an old-fashioned cast-iron stove and long tables, decorated with a tricolor windsock, a Belgian flag and a "come-and-get-it chime" (made by Louis Looyens, for our hosts). New benches have appeared under the cedar trees and flower beds line the lawn and the turn-around. The weather was sunny and warm. A nice fire was burning in the cast iron stove in the far corner of the shelter and in the open barbecue pit in the deck behind the house, ... just in case!

As every year, Don strung up black, yellow and red balloons at the corner of the highway and at the gate of his ranch, where Pierre attached a Belgian flag. Nobody could have missed the turns, or the place!

The group was a little smaller this year, but everybody mingled nicely. You could hear people speak English without an accent: the "old-timers", whose ancestors came from Wisconsin. Then you could pick out the unmistakable French accent of friends who emigrated after the war. And also the melodious Flemish accent. Although we conversed in English, here and there we were sang the nearly forgotten songs of our youth: in Flemish, French and even some in German!

The singing and the good spirits were helped along by the contribution of Linda & John Norton from Wemme, Oregon, members of the Oregon Brew Crew, who specialize in Belgian beer brewing. Some of our regular participants, who are usually rather quiet, turned out to be quite lively individuals! - Thank you Linda and John!!

There were prizes for those who came the longest distance: Mary and Bob Borland from Wisconsin. (Mary's brother is Dennis Paye from West Lynn, Oregon, who has never missed a picnic!); - for bringing a guest who signed up for membership the winners were Dennis and Joan Paye. Their guests were Paula and Jim Gorton. For the participants who came from a "foreign country" the small windsock went to Jos and Hilda Van Den Kerkhof from Richmond, BC- Canada. Jos and Hilda also signed up for membership. We are sure that after the fun we all had in Boring, we will have the pleasure of seeing you next year. (Jos, we need your voice and remembrance of the songs of our youth to assist Louis, who was the lonely voice in the wilderness before!)

We missed some of our regular participants as well as the Honorary Consul from Portland, who must have been detained

by his busy schedule. We were all looking forward to welcoming him. Maybe next year, John?

A lot of pictures were taken, with the Belgian flags, strung between the cedar trees along the lawn : the Tri-Color, flanked by the Flemish Lion and the Walloon Cock, far left the Brussels' Iris and far right the flag of the European Union. What an awesome background for pictures, especially with the many "Being Belgian is Beautiful" T-shirts proudly sported by the participants.

I want to thank Pearl and Don again and again for their generosity to host this yearly event and for all the work they put into its success. I hope that this will bring you all a sunny reminder of the very successful picnic 1999 and inspire you to come back next year and start the year 2000 on the right Belgian foot!

Leen

The Belgian-American Society Club of Omaha, NE.

By Simone De Ceunynck-Anderson

J.J. MAREEL told me that the Belgians came to Omaha around 1890-1900. They came from the Flanders (Meulebeke, Kortrijk, etc), settled in South Omaha and started to work in the Omaha Packing House. Many could not speak English at all and so they decided to form a Belgian-American Society Club. It was formed on Christmas Day in 1916.

Julien VAN HAUTE's father came to Omaha and worked at the Cudahy Plant there for forty years.

The immigrants worked as hard as their famous Belgian horses, and laid down the groundwork for the future generation.

Cyriel VEYS came to Omaha from Belgium in 1915 and hauled ice and coal. He and his wife Mary then opened a grocery store. Their son Al VEYS served in the South Pacific during WWII, then on the City Council and later as Mayor of Omaha (1977-1981).

The Club members meet at least once a month. They are active in the community and help with many worthwhile projects.

I attended the Belgian Picnic for the third time on September 12, 1999. The weather was perfect: very warm sun with a hint of Fall in the air. It was most enjoyable. About 135 members were in attendance this year. Tom VAN HAUTE greeted us. His grandfather came from Ohsen. He is our treasurer.

The president, Tom VEYS, the Vice-President Ron CASART made us feel welcomed. The men played horseshoe and others played Bingo. Joe SIMEONS put up the map of Belgium so all could mark their ancestors' hometown.

Cyriel VAN SEVEREN, who served in the Pacific during WWII was to leave for Belgium on Tuesday and was to visit family there. At my request Robert WILLEMIJNS wrote an article, which was published in the Gazette van Detroit in Flemish and English. I hope you will enjoy his experience.

Simone

The Wisconsin Corner - By Mary Ann Defnet

By the time this issue reaches our readers, the 1999 season will be almost over for the Peninsula Belgian-American Club of Northeastern Wisconsin. Our last get-together will be the annual Christmas party in early December. The year's activities have included hosting the Wallonie-Wisconsin

Société of Belgium, assisting the Brussels Lions' Club at Belgian Days, presenting materials of Belgian origin to schools and adult groups, assisting people with their genealogy, and working to improve the physical condition of the historic Clubhouse at Namur. With time to prepare a significant celebration, we are looking forward to the 150th Anniversary, in 2003, of the Belgians' arrival in Northeastern Wisconsin.

Mary Ann

The West Virginia Corner, by Vicky Bowden-Zabeau

The Belgian - American Heritage Society of West Virginia met on Sunday, October 10, 1999 at the Waldomore in Clarksburg, WV. The general meeting was held. Orders for Belgian laces and linens were delivered and another order was ready to be made.

The BAHS is also working at establishing a branch of the organization in South Charleston for those members that would like to be more conveniently associated with the organization and take a more active role. There was a discussion of having our May meeting in Flatwoods, WV, this is a mid-way point between South Charleston and Clarksburg. Also an area that has been developed for those interested in outlet shopping. From August through October a wonderful display of artifacts from the early settlement of Belgians to West Virginia was held at the South Charleston Museum in South Charleston, WV. I was happy to attend one of the specified days that consisted of a tour of "Belgian Houses" and "The Belgian Graveyard". In the Museum were displays of items that most Belgians would have brought with them when coming to the U.S. A large display of glasscutting items were also displayed. Also samples of some of the glassware that was made in the glass plants where the Belgian settlers worked.

Ken Fones-Wolf, Associate Professor for Labor Studies and Research at West Virginia University was present to present a talk on Belgians in the Clarksburg area. Professor Fones-Wolf did a magnificent job of presenting the challenges that were met by the early Belgian settlers. The Professor will be repeating his presentation in a future meeting of the BAHS in Clarksburg.

The next meeting of the Belgian - American Heritage Society of WV will be held on December 12, 1999. It will be our Annual Christmas party and our last meeting before the Millennium. We are very excited about the fact that Dr. Ken Fones-Wolf will give us his presentation. Please feel free to join us!

Sincerely,

Vickie

To and From

The **Wallonie-Wisconsin Société** wishes to correct and clarify a statement made in the last issue of BL. The purpose of their organization is to "cultivate and tighten the friendships made over the past 20 years" through genealogical, historical and cultural exchanges. Although the club does organize regular trips abroad, their main purpose is to reunite descendants of Belgian emigrants to the US with their cousins still in Belgium.
Régine Brindle

Please note that Marcel BLANCHAEER's webpage can now be found at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~belghist/>

From Jean DUWEZ, Palatine, IL (Chicago)

To Jose SCHOOVAERTS, Belgium - Volu 21 *80 1999-3

I have 3 booklets by Lucien LEONARD, published by "Editions les Cahiers Wallons":

- Air Do Payis Walon (41 songs in French and Walloon-Aug -Nov 1974)

- Extraits bibliques (E J Pirlet) entirely in Walloon (Foreword by Leonard 1960)

- Wallonie 2500 (500bc-2000ad) from "Les Relis Namurwes"

The present president of the ASBL is Lucien SOMME, 77 Rue de l'Agasse, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium

I have a "Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Wallonne" by Ch. GRANDGAGNAGE -1980

PS My knowledge of Walloon is only basic.

Jean

Queries

BL-99-373: DANDOIS

From Dolly BACHMAN, 433 Saratoga Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15236 ylodbac@aol.com

Guillaume DANDOIS (DANDOI/DANDOIY) b 19 Dec 1837, Lodelinsart, Belgium, emigrated in 1892. He sailed from Antwerp on the S.S. Switzerland and arrived in Philadelphia on 24 Aug 1892 with his **daughter Clarisse DANDOIS LEFEVRE**, her husband **Pierre LEFEVRE**, and 3y old son Pierre, Jr. They were going to Riddlesburg, PA.

Guillaume's wife, **Josephine Helene LICOT DANDOIS**, b 30 Dec 1838 in Riviere, Belgium, followed from Roux on 27 Dec 1892, with their **son Jean Baptiste DANDOIS**, destination Hopewell, Bedford Co., PA.

Jean Baptiste DANDOIS was listed on the 1900 US Census in Brownsville Boro, Fayette Co., PA then in 1920 in Brookville Boro, Jefferson Co. PA. I am looking for information on where Guillaume and Jean Baptiste DANDOIS worked and also where Guillaume and Josephine were buried.

BL-99-374: VERMEULEN

From Dolores DeYoung-Fallon, 599 NW 92nd Pl. - Leahy Rd., Portland, OR 97229-6554

Lloyd BURGESS served in WWII and married during or after the war. He was born in Gladstone, MI abt 1920. His grandparents were:

- **Alphonse VERMEULEN**, b 10 Mar 1870, Vracene, Belgium - d 31 Aug 1941, Gladstone, MI.

- **Maria Silvia DeJONGHE**, born in Verrebroeck, Belgium, 7 March 1880 - died 9 Apr 1960, MI.

This couple had:

1. **Anne VERMEULEN** (Lloyd's mother)

2. **Gladys VERMEULEN**

3. **Mary VERMEULEN**

I would like information on this family, in particular the name of Anne's husband, ? **BURGESS**.

Mary married someone by the name of **OLSON**, with whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth. Any information would be much appreciated. Thanks.

Dolores